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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—The paper regularly sent to any one who has subscribed or acts as agent for another is considered responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House Hurrying Its Work.

Adjournment Fixed for May 5th.

A General Democratic Caucus.

Plummer Paints Patterson's Picture.

Walking Over Democratic Skeletons in Search of a Record.

A Napoleon in Ambition, a Blind Tom in Intellect.

THE LOG JOB INVESTIGATION.

RUMORS AS TO THE EVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at half-past eight.

Mr. Clarke offered a petition of citizens of Westmoreland county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate the receipts and expenditures of said county for the past five years.

The act fixing the compensation of certain township and borough officers was negatived on third reading.

Adjourned.

The Governor appointed Peter J. Meising, of Titusville, Crawford county, a notary public.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed finally:

To make appropriation for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Eastern Penitentiary, for the salaries of officers, repairs, books and stationery for library, and gratuities to discharged prisoners.

Making appropriation for the salaries of the officers and for repairs to the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners.

Supplement to an act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the new Constitution relating to contracts for supplies for the Legislature and the various departments of the State government.

Fixing the compensation of county officers in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants.

The bill prohibiting banks and banking institutions from paying interest on deposits, was defeated, as was also the bill for the protection of sheep and tax of dogs, and providing for the surplus fund to be paid to the treasurers of the school districts of the townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth.

The following Senate bills were defeated: Providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of an act to enable assignees, for the benefit of creditors, to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

Directing the printing of reports and documents for the use of the Senate and House and the several departments of the State government.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were considered on second reading:

Act to make county and borough tax collectors to collect taxes for which they have become personally liable without having collected the same, etc. Passed.

The Senate bill entitled, "An act for the regulation of the international exhibition held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, preventing the seizure of articles and goods on exhibition thereat," passed.

Bills on third reading or final passage were considered as follows:

Supplementary to the act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, approved June 14th, 1872. Passed.

Act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth. Negatived.

Act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Passed.

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of lien mortgages. Negatived.

Act relating to trusts created for benevolent purposes. Passed.

The act relating to judgments and stay of executions, which was negatived last week, but was reconsidered, was called up again and met with its final defeat this afternoon, which disposes of it for this session.

Mr. Faunce offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The House has, by resolution, taken cognizance of the grave charge that House bill 194, Senate 21, the Boom bill, was passed in violation of sections 29 and 30 of article 3d of the Constitution; and whereas, by authority of said resolution a committee of this House is now sitting to investigate said charge; *Therefore, be it*

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return said bill to the House to await the result of said investigation.

Messrs. Faunce, Hahn and Reighard advocated the passage of the resolution, while Mr. Wolfe opposed its passage and the recall of the bill back to the House, as he held its withdrawal would give credence that corruption is admitted in its former passage.

The House then adjourned.

Caucus.

The Democratic members of both chambers held a caucus this evening, when they unanimously agreed to and adopted a resolution that both the Senate and House finally adjourn on Friday, May 5th.

The Boom Bill Investigation.

The Boom Investigating Committee continue holding secret sessions, and as they refuse to detail any information whatever, it is impossible to get anything definite. The committee examined twenty members to-day, and there are about twenty-four more to pass the fiery ordeal yet.

The Senate Boom Investigating Committee met in the morning at nine o'clock, and its sittings promise to be short, sharp and decisive.

It is stated that the Boom Investigating Comm..tee has already adduced evidence Comm.. send several persons, members enough.. the penitentiary.

or others, to ... the committee continued The session o.. hour, and was resumed last night to a late ... The testimony that is again this morning ... ly fragmentary. can be gathered is o.. his testimony. Gross, of Northampton, in ... mbermen. implicates Embick, of the ... he had He said that Embick told him ... ton to pay thirty members, and that Tho... ton had gone back on him. Gentner and Do... lass, of Philadelphia, are contumacious witnesses, the former refusing to testify unless the evidence is made public. Douglass refused on the same grounds and because he has nothing to state.

Colonel McClure was before the committee this morning. He knew nothing. When interrogated as to the authorship of certain correspondence in the *Times* making specific charges of bribery, he refused to answer, stating that he would not do so before a court of justice, and no more would he before the committee, who could have recourse to proceedings against his paper if they saw fit.

Plummer's Compliments to Speaker Patterson.

In the Democratic caucus to-night, Mr. Plummer, of Crawford, on a question of privilege, denounced Speaker Patterson in bitter terms. He said that the Speaker was intent on ruining all the men he could by means of rumors and insinuations; that he was ready to walk over the skeletons of the best men in the Democratic party if he could make a record for himself. He had the ambition of a Napoleon, combined with the intellect of a Blind Tom. In an unfortunate moment the Democratic party had selected him as Speaker of the House because of his geographical position. It was a sin the party must atone for.

How Steamboatmen's Bills for Government Transportation are Shaved.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Times* has an interview with Captain Joseph LaBarge, an old and well known steamboatman, in which LaBarge is represented as stating that some time ago he transported freight on the Upper Missouri river for the Government, the bill for which amounted to fourteen hundred dollars. The account was approved by Colonel Easton, Quartermaster, and sent to Washington with La Barge's receipt in full attached. Shortly afterward LaBarge received a letter from General Meigs stating that his account was disallowed. Subsequently General John McDonald called on La Barge, asked him what he would give to have the account collected, and offered to collect it for half its amount. La Barge agreed to this, and in a few days McDonald called again and paid him seven hundred dollars. On another occasion La Barge sent an account to Washington for six hundred and fifty dollars, and received word in reply, "Take half or nothing." La Barge wrote to Senator Bogy about the matter, asking him to look into it for him, and Bogy replied, advising him to take what he could get.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial Exhibition. Passed.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill by request, to provide for the cheap transportation of freight between tidewater at or near the Atlantic ocean, and the Ohio and Mississippi railroads.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of tobacco men of Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., in favor of the reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases, with a written report, and asked that the bill be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the report of the minority of the committee on the bill, and it was ordered that both reports be printed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, and Mr. MERRIMON spoke in regard thereto.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. MERRIMON to strike out of the first section the clause allowing in the mails all articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. Mr. MERRIMON modified that amendment so as to strike out of the clause "of mail matter, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions." Mr. MERRIMON said the object of this amendment was to organize a fourth class of mail matter for merchandise, and make it pay the cost of transportation. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the second section to make postage one cent on two ounces or fractional part thereof, instead of each ounce, and if that should be agreed to, he would offer another section providing for a fourth class of mail matter.

Mr. HAMLIN said he thought the theory of the Senator from North Carolina all wrong.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected, yeas 11, nays 29.

Mr. MERRIMON said as this amendment had been rejected, it was no use to offer that to organize a fourth class of mail matter, and he therefore was ready to support the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Harvey] to return to the old rate of postage.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, favored the bill reported by the committee, though he did not agree that it was perfect.

Mr. HARVEY spoke in favor of the substitute submitted by him to restore the old rate of postage.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, thought the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, had proposed a most important reform, and the bill should be passed. The newspaper interest should take its share in the public burdens with all other interests. He argued that it was unconstitutional to carry merchandise through the mail.

Mr. WITHERS favored the substitute of the Senator from Kansas [Harvey.] The colored people of the South were especially interested in cheap postage on books. Great efforts were being made to educate them, and if the old law should be restored, they could get school books from the publishers at cheap postage. He believed the newspapers should have every facility. He believed in a free press, and thought it would be a bad day for this country when Congress should muzzle the press by any legislation directly or indirectly.

Pending discussion, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill making an appropriation to continue the work of improving the Capitol grounds, and the amendment of the House reducing the amount from $25,000 to $20,000 was agreed to, and the bill passed.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the terms on which a commercial treaty can be made with Canada. A minority report was made by Mr. WARD, of New York, and on his motion it was made the special order for the third Tuesday in May.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the citizens of Wellsville, O., to close the channel of the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, and said he would try and get action on it to-morrow. The bill appropriates $653,485.

The House then proceeded to the consideration, as the special order, of the bill reported by Mr. REGAN, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels, which was amended in various respects and passed.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury—the Silver bill. Pending action, the House took a recess of half past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Discussion and action on the Legislative bill were confined to a reduction of special Treasury agents, limited to ten; to a proposition by Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, to relieve small private distilleries from taxation, which was voted down, and to a variety of minor matters connected with officials of internal revenue, their number and compensation. Little progress was made with the bill.

Adjourned.

A DEMAND FOR REFORM.

Monster Mass Meeting in Chicago—An Effort to be Made to Oust Officers Dishonestly Counted into Place.

CHICAGO, April 11.—In response to a call issued by both Republicans and Democrats of this city, an audience composed largely of business men and the most respectable citizens, and numbering from 25,000 to 40,000, met to-night in the Exposition building to consider the action of the men who, in the recent Southtown election, counted themselves into office, though actually defeated by the popular vote. The meeting also had for its object the nomination of an independent candidate to supply the place of Harvey D. Colvin, who claims that under the law he holds over as Mayor till 1887. Addresses were made by Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Edward Sweet, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Arthur Mitchell and a number of other prominent citizens. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, which set forth the general growing corruption which has for many years characterized the City Council, and which has damaged the city credit and produced a necessity for extortionate taxes, and pledge the citizens of Chicago to bury party distinctions and act with unanimity in order to secure honest government; that by the adoption of the new city charter by fraudulent means, one year ago, Harvey D. Colvin is now exercising the office of Mayor contrary to the popular will; that the city's credit demands that its chief officer should be the choice of the people; that an election be held simultaneously with that for the next City Council, April 18th, at which an independent candidate for Mayor be presented by the voters of the people; that a committee of three be appointed to visit Mr. Colvin and request him, in the name of the citizens here assembled, to resign. The resolutions urge that all citizens unite upon the best men who are candidates for aldermen, irrespective of party; that a joint committee of Republicans and Democrats be appointed to attend to the purity of the ballot box at the coming aldermanic election; that a committee of one hundred and fifty be appointed by the Chairman to demand of the Common Council that the judges and clerks of this election be men of known honesty; that a committee of three be appointed to take steps to have an efficient registry law passed which shall apply to all elections in Cook county; that in view of the recent ballot box stuffing, by means of which men not elected were declared elected, this meeting pledges itself to act unitedly and resist every exercise of the functions of these officers by the men thus counted until they are gotten out of the offices; that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to go to these men and demand their resignation. The committee are instructed, in case the demand is not complied with, to call a meeting of citizens at this same place to take what action the exigencies of the occasion require; that we, citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party, reposing full faith and confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of Thomas Hoyne, nominate him for the office of Mayor, and pledge him as the candidate of the people our determined and unanimous support. These resolutions were passed with the greatest unanimity of feeling, and with great applause. The speeches were with great applause. The speeches were generally of a calm and conciliatory kind, though the under-current was that unless the proper and legal means succeed in securing the abdication of the men who have polluted the ballot, that force will be brought to bear which shall compel such resignation.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

Prohibition of Unjust Discriminations.

Bill to be Taken Up Next Tuesday.

Tariff Bastard Ready for the House.

RANDALL'S TACTICS AGAINST IT.

NEW VIEW OF THE SCHENCK CASE.

Bab.'s Complicity in Safe-Burglary.

Important Arrest In Bath, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1876.

The Bill to Regulate Commerce.

The House Committee on Commerce today decided to take up, on Tuesday, April 18, the bill to regulate commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers. The object of this bill and the circumstances which called it forth, have already been stated in these dispatches. It is alleged, for instance, that these charges have deprived Pittsburgh of the bulk of the oil trade, it being cheaper at present to ship to the refineries at Cleveland and thence to the sea board than to ship direct, notwithstanding the fact that this route is at least four hundred miles greater. Delegations from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other points will appear before the committee at the time designated. Letters have been received here from an authoritative source, which show that the measure will not be opposed by the railroad companies. It is claimed to be favorable to their interests, as disposing by legislation of a constant source of annoyance. The interest which this subject has elicited from the people of Pennsylvania is indicated in the fact that not less than one thousand of the leading firms of Pittsburgh have signed petitions and sent them here, in favor of the passage of the bill. It is now believed that the committee will report the bill favorably.

The Tariff Bill.

after an incubation of sixty days, is now ready to be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. This most remarkable effusion astounded not only astute thinkers upon obstruse questions of political economy, but the business men of the country who simply take a practical view of the subject, and not so much from the recklessness which characterized its various provisions, as the entire absence of any theory. It has hitherto been the practice, in the compilation of measures of this nature, to set out on the general basis of a judicious protection of American industries, a maintenance of the revenues, and a regard for the interests of the different sections of the country. This bill seems to have disregarded all these considerations, and is neither the production of a statesman nor of a politician. The bill, it is expected, will be reported to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Randall and other prominent Democrats who are opposed to the measure, will attempt to strangle it in the outset; and in event of failing in this, he will antagonize the appropriation bills.

A New View of It.

Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs expressed the opinion today that if it is established that General Schenck went to the Emma mine trans actions knowingly, and thereby leading to the perpetration of a fraud upon the British subjects, the British Government could lay a claim against the United States for the amount.

Another Blow at Bab.

The testimony of ex-Supervising Special Agent Madge, before the Grand Jury today, sustains that of Whiteley in the statement that General Schenck, Harrington set up the safe-burglary conspiracy.

Centennial Appropriation.

The House Committee on the Centennial Celebration have reduced the appropriation for the Executive departments to ninety-nine hundred dollars.

Important Arrest.

Charles Woods, *alias* Tax Barrie, who escaped the Joliet prison several years since, and who, in the fall of 1874, robbed and burnt the Springfield, Pa., postoffice, in company with one Pfieffer, was taken in custody to-day at Bath, N. Y., by an agent of the United States Secret Service, and will be taken to Erie, Pa., to answer to an indictment found against him in the United States Court at that place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1876.

THE KILBOURNE HABEAS CORPUS.

Counsel for Hallet Kilbourne this morning applied to Chief Justice D. K. Carter for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was ordered to be returned forthwith. A writ was served on the Sergeant-at-Arms this afternoon, made returnable to-morrow. The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the order of the House as to whether he shall produce Kilbourne before the Judge.

THE SILVER BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend concurrence in all the Senate amendments to the Silver Currency bill.

EMMA MINE.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs decided not to admit the testimony with reference to Mr. Lyon's character for truth and veracity. Mr. O. J. Hollister, late Collector of Internal Revenue of Utah, corroborated the statement made by Judge McKean yesterday to the effect that the Judge could have obtained $100,000 if he would favor Lyon's law suit relative to the Emma mine. Lyon at that time had employed Senator Stewart as his attorney, and was using him to have McKean removed.

AVERY'S EVIDENCE.

W. O. Avery was before the committee on whisky trials in St. Louis to-day. It was reported that he would make some startling revelations, but he says he merely gave a full statement of all the knowledge in his possession in relation to the trials and circumstances which led to his own trial and conviction. Avery will return to St. Louis to-night.

MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

The Deficiency bill reported to-day reappropriates $1,100,000 for pay for the army.

CONTRACTS GIVEN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to-day examined Lieutenant Shoemaker, who testified that the contracts for fuel at Fort Reno were awarded to the highest bidder. The officers at the fort protested against this, but without avail. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL FINISHED.

The Committee on Ways and Means completed the Morrison Tariff bill to-day, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. The tax on coffee of three cents and on tea of fifteen cents was stricken out. The concluding proviso of the free list has been amended to read as follows:

Provided, That alcohol to be exclusively used for the manufacture of ethers, chloroforms and vegetable alkaloids, and free drugs by this act, may be withdrawn from bond free of specific internal revenue tax per gallon in quantities not exceeding one thousand gallons at any one time, under such rules, regulations and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison in committee to reduce the proposed duty on coffee to two cents and on tea to ten cents, but this was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 5, nays 6. The tea and coffee clause was then struck from the bill by a vote of 7 yeas to 4 nays. Mr. Morrison gave notice of his intention to offer in the House, pending consideration of the bill, an amendment taxing tea and coffee. The bill was ordered to be reported favorably in the House by the following vote: Yeas —Morrison, Wood, Thomas, Hill, Chapin and Tucker, all Democrats, 6; nays—Blaine, Beaky, Garfield, Burchard, of Illinois, Republicans, and Hancock, Democrats, 5.

THE PURMAN INVESTIGATION.

In the Purman investigation to-day, Dr. Simpkins was examined. His testimony corroborated the two witnesses who swore last week that Purman told them that he would not seek a candidate to Simpkins for $300, because another party had offered him $500.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BOUGHTON.

The Committee on Military Affairs continued the investigation of General Boughton to-day. General Boughton testified in his own behalf, explaining the charges against him, which, he supposed, were made for blackmailing purposes, as he was approached by General Bridgland's clerk, who proposed to drop all the cases against him and others indicted with him for the sum of $10,000. The clerk afterward reduced the figures to $7,000, and again to $5,000, all of which offers were rejected. Finding that he was illegally indicted, and believing that the same influence that got him indicted would continue to persecute him, he did offer to compromise the matter. Mr. Moor, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, testified that Bridgland had been indicted in Texas, and that he [Moor] discovered irregularities on Bridgland's part. Bridgland will be heard to-morrow.

A LIBERALLY PAID ATTORNEY.

Judge Hood, who has been charged with receiving money from Sawyer, the mail contractor, for services in securing mail contracts, testified before the investigating committee this morning that he received $13,000 for his services as attorney from 1865 to 1868. The remainder of the money which he was charged with receiving was to pay loans he had negotiated for Sawyer.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James M. Armstrong, of Iowa, principal clerk of private land claims in the General Land Office; Frank Campbell, Register of the land office at Kirwan, Kansas.

SOME OF THE INSIDE HISTORY OF BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

A special to the New York *Evening Post* says Colonel Brodhead was before the sub-Judiciary Committee to-day, and was examined in reference to any possible inside history of the trial of Babcock. He said that before the trial information was brought to him that two of the detectives employed in the safe-burglary were in St. Louis in the interest of Babcock, to steal evidence out of the District Attorney's office, and that their plan was discovered, whereupon they left the city after they had been paid $200 each for their expenses by Babcock's friends. Brodhead then told the committee how the prosecution ascertained the history of Gill, the letter carrier, in connection with the case. The latter was procured as a witness by Parker, Collector of Colorado Territory, after consultation with Joyce. The prosecution were afraid to put Parker on the stand, for fear that his testimony would be in the interest of Babcock.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Colonel Whitley, A. B. Newcombe and ex-Solicitor Banfield were before the Grand Jury to-day on the safe-burglary investigation. The Judiciary Committee did but little on that subject to-day.

A WELCOME FOR THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will go to New York to welcome the Emperor of Brazil.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR MORTON.

A private dispatch from Columbia, S. C., dated to-day, says fourteen delegates go to Cincinnati as Morton men, the entire number to which South Carolina is entitled.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A Berlin dispatch reports the death of Dr. Traube, a celebrated physician.

John Seal, a teller in the Security Savings Bank of New York city, has disappeared after stealing $69,000.

At Milwaukee yesterday, in the Nunemacher case, a verdict was found of guilty on the fourth count—conspiracy to defraud.

In a pigeon shooting match in Cleveland, yesterday, Captain Bogardus beat Fred. Wheal, of that city, killing 36 of 50 birds, Wheal bringing down but 30.

Nathaniel McKay, naval contractor, has entered another suit for libel against the Philadelphia *Times* people. He seems to like the style of amusement.

President-elect, Prado, of Peru, arrived at New York on Monday, and was met at quarantine by a delegation of prominent citizens, who escorted him to his hotel.

General McDowell, in charge of the United States Army, Division of the South, headquarters in Louisville, has been ordered to succeed General Schofield in command of the Division of the Pacific, the change to occur in July next.

In the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, yesterday, Judge Giles, under the recent Supreme Court decision, sustained the demurrer to the indictments in the election cases of violation of the Enforcement act and discharged all the prisoners.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway awarded three millions of six per cent. gold bonds to Espy, Heidelbach & Co., (Cincinnati), based upon a bid of thirteen-hundredths of one per cent. and accrued interest. The bonds run thirty years.

Max Blumenthal, formerly Deputy Collector at St. Marks, Florida, was arrested in St. Louis, yesterday, for stealing money belonging to the United States Collector's office at that point. He left for Florida last night in charge of George R. Fowler, of the Secret Service.

John C. Carmon, of the banking firm of Curtiss & Carmon, of Camden, N. Y., that suspended a short time ago, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of fifty depositors, charging him with embezzling $25,000 of the funds of the bank. Carmon has failed to obtain bail thus far.

In the United States Court at Chicago yesterday, Hon. J. D. Ward appeared and pleaded not guilty of the charges against him for whisky frauds, and another $1,000, fifteen thousand dollars. Philip Wadsworth, ex Collector of Internal Revenue, also pleaded not guilty. Mr. Boutwell, for the Government, concluded his argument in the Freisinger & Seaverns case, and the Judge, with a brief charge, gave the case to the jury with instructions to deliver a sealed verdict.

The New York *Evening Post* says the funeral services of the late A. T. Stewart will take place at St. Mark's Church, tomorrow morning, Bishop Potter officiating. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Ex-Governor Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, Judge Henry E. Davies, Judge Noah Davies, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, Charles H. Russell, Robert L. Stuart, Royal Phelps, Jacob D. Vermilye, William Libbey, William M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Stephen Wray and Francis Cottenet.

The Memphis *Ledger* says that last Saturday, between Pope's and Courtland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, an old man named Wash. Howard was found murdered near a bridge. Howard was on his way to Texas to his relatives without money was making the journey on foot. A worthless man named Frank Taylor was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, and admitted having killed the old man with a club because he refused to give him a chew of tobacco.

The New York *Times* will publish this morning a call for evidence regarding the Beecher scandal, issued by the committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational ministers, Messrs. Hobart, Stone and Virgin. They most earnestly invite and urge any parties believed to have information to give evidence on any knowledge of evidence not already investigated before a civil court to present the same before the committee. The committee say: "We make this call in the name of an association which, notwithstanding the deeply regretted withdrawal of a considerable of a few honored and beloved members, still remains by far the largest association of Congregational ministers in the State."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary pressure and temperature, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

The direct cable has been repaired, and telegraphic communication restored.

Montana voted against the proposed subsidy to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is proposed to have a musical entertainment in Cincinnati, next month, lasting three days, to be participated in by 400 persons.

The herd of short-horn cattle owned by Mrs. E. Bryan, of Abingdon, Illinois, was sold yesterday, the total of sales being $24,286, or an average of $330 per head. One animal brought $1,100 and another $1,020.

A portion of the trestle work of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, at Passaic river crossing, N. J., which is several hundred feet high, fell yesterday while a number of men were upon it, employed in strengthening it. Two men were killed and three others injured, probably fatally.

Toledo has a romance. About a year ago a young woman appeared in a dramatic spectacle, leading the march of the Amazons. A young man fell in love with her, promised marriage and placed the Amazonian Queen in a private boarding house and sent her to school. She made remarkable progress in her studies, but was sorely disappointed on learning that her lover declined to make good his promise. In the midst of her disappointment, however, she received a letter from San Francisco, containing an offer of marriage from an old lover who has accumulated wealth. She is now in a position to tell the Toledo "spooney" to "go to blazes."

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

TIME LOCKS!

Termination of the Great Contest.

Yale the Winner!

The Committee of experts, appointed at a meeting of Bankers held in this city on Wednesday, April 5th, 1876, to examine the Yale and Sargent Time Locks, (these having been selected as the best exhibited at that time), have, in conjunction with a Committee of Bankers, consisting of Messrs. Hays, Holmes and McCune, thoroughly examined the above Locks, and rendered the following decision:

PITTSBURGH, April 8th, 1876.

Richard Hays, President Iron City National Bank:

The undersigned Committee appointed to examine the Bank Locks exhibited by the Yale and Sargent Companies, do report: That, while they think either one would make a good and secure lock, they unhesitatingly give the preference to the one shown by the Yale Company.

J. R. REED, of
J. R. REED & CO.,
No. 94 Fifth avenue.
T. B. BEDILION,
No. 75 Smithfield street.

Thos. F. Keating,
AGENT
FOR THE
YALE LOCK MF'G CO.,
Will remain in the city for a few days at
129 and 131 THIRD AVENUE.

Hall's Patent
Chronometric Attachment
OR
TIME LOCK.
Patented February 8, 1876.

Purchasers would consult their own interests by a careful examination of this wonderfully simple piece of mechanism before purchasing elsewhere.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.,
93 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TIME LOCKS.
Sargent Ahead!

Bankers, please read the following telegram:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11, 1876.

E. W. NEFF, Monongahela House:

Word just received that Commissioner of Patents has decided priority in my favor on Time Locks, against the Yale Lock Company.

JAMES SARGENT.

The following Banks have adopted Sargent's Time Locks:

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
BANK OF PITTSBURGH;
FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL.

E. W. NEFF,
AGENT.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!

BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.

One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.

CONTAINS ONLY

Pure Sherry Wine and Beef,

Endorsed by all prominent physicians.

CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

☞ All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.

U. S. DEPOT:

C. H. EVANS & CO.,
107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CALIFORNIA FLOUR.

GROCERIES, GRASS SEED.

Clover, Timothy, Mammoth Clover, Blue Grass and Orchard Grass Seeds.

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS. SHIPMENTS PROMPT.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
271 Liberty Street.

1876. SPRING TRADE. 1876.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters.

Call and examine our stock. Orders filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
58 and 56 Wood Street.
MWS

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES,

FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.

WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,
33 and 34 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY.

FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
UNDER SPECIAL LICENSE OF C.J.A.DICK, PATENTEE, Phosphor Bronze 2038 WASHINGTON AVE CASTINGS FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILLS AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK FURNISHED PROMPTLY.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.

50 TO 60 THIRD AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1820.

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,561,932 34

INSURES FROM LOSS BY FIRE,

AT EQUITABLE RATES.

Losses in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia adjusted and paid by

SWEARINGEN & McCANDLESS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
94 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

"Avoid Delays!"

Shades Hung,
Carpets Made and Laid,
Carpets Cleaned,
And all kinds of Upholstery work done by first class Upholsters.

Orders can now be left for work to be done at present, or later in the season.

Furniture and Curtain Warerooms
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

INSURANCE.
SOLID INDEMNITY.

ASSETS.

Germania, N. Y. $1,600,000
Atlas, - - - $ 511,000
Glens Falls, - - 701,000
Penn Mut. Life. - 5,000,000

Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,
61 Fourth Avenue.

J. C. RIETHMILLER & SON,
(J. C. Riethmiller, late Foreman at Bown & Son.)
Machinists, Blacksmiths & Locksmiths.

Also, Manufacturers and Repairers of Tools of every description. Special attention given to Grinding Knives, Scissors and Razors,

Corner Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also sell Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Smoky Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, Allegheny, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

D. W. SMITH,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
30 SIXTH, late St. Clair St.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MWF-1p

WALL PAPER!

Adapted to Town and Country Houses. Parisian and American styles. FRESCOES and TAPESTRIES, variously designed, with ARABESQUES, SCROLLS, GRIFFINS, MEDALLIONS, PLAIN or ILLUMINATED BORDERS, SURBASES and FRENCH PANELS to match.

W. P. MARSHALL,
47 Seventh street (formerly Irwin).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the members of NATIONAL CURLED HAIR COMPANY, limited, have this day, March 14, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent, and we appoint O. A. Waggoner receiver, to collect and pay all claims of said Company.

F. H. SUGDEN,
O. A. WAGGONER,
H. H. LYON.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, carefully and punctually—a specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate

WM. HOLMES, JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA

OFFICE NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CONTAINING CARDS OF

First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh.

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Li

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

MEXICO is our sick man; and the time is evidently not remote when he will require our neighborly attention.

MORRISON hasn't yet succeeded in licking his mongrel tariff whelp into shape. It ought to be licked into oblivion.

THE terrible tournament of tongues between the hard and soft money factions of the Democracy is still in bitter progress.

THE President of the United States is growing into heartier accord with the people. He is said to be "longing for the Fourth of March, 1877."

SOMEBODY has started a "Bureau of Political Information" in New York city. We mention this fact for the express benefit of our local Democratic contemporary.

AN English history says: "Mr. CROMPTON discovered the mule in 1776." The Bourbons on this side of the water should bear this in mind, and celebrate their centennial accordingly.

THE bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department will come up before the House on special order to-day. There is less expectation than formerly that the measure will become a law.

THERE is an old German proverb to the effect that a great war leaves the country with three armies: An army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $834,835, against $516,235 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the foreign exports since the first of January aggregate $10,264,655, against $10,141,149 for the relating period of 1875.

THE *Post* still capers nimbly to the lascivious pleasings of the music of JENKS' and CLYMERS' investigating committees, and has not a word to say in protest against their flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the law in running ahead of the appropriations for their expenses.

NOT long ago WHITELEY, the detective, was the ogre of the Democratic press; but now he seems to be the sweet morsel that they roll under their tongues, for he swears now that he lied then. Possibly it only needs the opportunity that a few days will afford to show that he is a liar under all circumstances.

IT IS stated that the transfers of United States registered bonds, which, at the height of the financial crisis were very large, have been unusually small during the past few weeks. It is inferred from this that the business of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression of the past few years.

WE TAKE precious little stock in the testimony of such fellows as detectives BELL and WHITELEY, but the true way to solve the doubt whether BABCOCK had, or had not a guilty knowledge of the "safe-burglary" conspiracy, is to give the matter a thorough sifting before the criminal branch of the District Supreme Court.

A FACT of considerable importance in connection with our foreign commerce, but one not generally known, is that petroleum has become the third principal article of export of the United States. The shipments of oil from Philadelphia since the first of January aggregate 12,185,619 gallons, of which 1,134,328 gallons were shipped last week.

THE official count of the census returns of Philadelphia was completed on Monday. The total shows a population of 817,448, against 674,022 in the year 1870, being an increase of 143,422. The number of males over twenty-one years of age is 226,070, and of females 246,634; the number under twenty-one being, respectively, 171,968 males and 172,746 females. It is believed to be the most accurate census of that city ever taken.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $7,369,622; produce exports, $4,801,309, and pecie exports, $979,906. The total imports since the first of January have been $94,422,419, against $109,876,291 last year, and $121,670,202 in 1874. The exports of produce were $64,813,549, against $63,601,149 in 1875, and $73,805,997 in 1874, and the total exports of specie toot up $14,473,745, against $15,816,273 last year, and $9,151,146 in 1874.

THAT Washington real estate pool investigating committee is still waiting to catch a Republican. There is Congressman ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, a regular old-style copperhead Democrat, who wants to be investigated, and he was in the "pool" to the tune of $250,000. If it was wrong for anybody to be in it, it certainly was for a member of Congress. Why not examine ELDRIDGE? There is a vast deal too much of this partisan dodging and twisting on the part of the Democratic House.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the preparations for the Jewish "Passover" in the former city last Saturday had a very noticeable effect on business affairs, in the absence from "the street" and the commercial exchanges of Hebrew brokers and merchants. The element has grown to be so important, numerically, that when occasions of this character withdraw them temporarily from the haunts of finance and trade, the fact is strikingly brought home to the rest of the public.

BOB TOOMBS, of Georgia, a self-acknowledged traitor; a man who has violated and defied the laws of his country by declaring that he had by violence and fraud cheated the black man of his right to vote; who lately, in a public speech, boasted that he owed no allegiance to the Government, and that he was not a citizen of the United States, and did not want to be, argued a railroad case before the Supreme Court of the United States last week. He had no right to do so without previously taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Did he do this?

THE Baltimore ruffians who would otherwise have been tried for the infamous part they took in intimidating colored voters on the day of the last Maryland State election, have been discharged on the ground that the sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States under which the presentments were found were neither appropriate nor constitutional legislation under the Constitution of the United States. No other course was open under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Grant Parish and Kentucky cases, but their escape from punishment is none the less to be regretted.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has at length decided the celebrated Osage land case, the decision being in favor of the settlers against the railroad companies. The question involved the title of 950,000 acres of land in Kansas, and was the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication in this country. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least 15,000 people, possessing schools, churches and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

DR. OSGOOD, the well-known divine, has just published an interesting essay entitled "A hundred years of housekeeping," in which, speaking of the exacting and extravagant character of our social habits as a people, he makes the following suggestive observation:

"The old Americans began with a certain sense of position; and while by no means indifferent to progress, they took it for granted that they had a *status* to start with, and that progress was not to make the something, but rather to bring out the something that was already in them; while our young America, with all her privileges and power, has seemed to me to be comparatively little of the idea of *status* or position, but to make everything in life depend upon the scramble for fortune or for place."

There is a good deal of moral nutriment in this, when well digested.

EVERY culprit in the United States who runs away or expects to run away, has now a personal interest in the annals of that famous London resort, the Bow Street Police Court. The court was originally created as a correctional department to awe petty offenders; but German, French, American and other foreign misdemeanants are now monopolizing its sittings. No sooner was our Boston celebrity, WINSLOW, put into the extradition mill than a Kentuckian popped into the same extradition box as a defaulting bank cashier. On top of him came another big defaulter from Belgium, a bank clerk who went in for millions. Then Austria presented a grist for the same mill. He, too, was a levanter that loaded heavily for his exodus, out of some bank. The court has now no leisure for home work, and it is said that when the magistrate takes his seat his first inquiry about a prisoner is: "What bank did he steal from?" Indeed, JOHN BULL is, generally speaking, just now troubled with extradition on the brain.

THE Senate Committee on Railroads has tabled the HUNTINGTON bill providing for a railroad on the twenty second parallel of latitude. This places it on the same ground with Colonel SCOTT'S Texas Pacific bill. It is stated that there is no probability of either project being acted on this session, but we trust this is an error. What the people want and must have, especially the people of the great Southwest, is an unrestricted steam highway to the Pacific, at low fixed rates, interchanging fairly with all connecting lines of the road and all appertaining, kept constantly under strict governmental supervision. Exactly such a highway Colonel SCOTT asks Congress to authorize. The "HUNTINGTON" confederation, on the contrary, is a grand conspiracy against the people's interests and the general welfare of the nation. The entire Union Pacific, from Omaha west, the complete Central Pacific, with every other road and piece of road completed west of the Rocky Mountains—excepting one short line running nowhere—belong to this combination. The members of this ring boast of possessing an aggregate wealth of five hundred millions of dollars, and now have in operation, or soon will have, over eight thousand miles of railway. The watchword and motto is, "centralization; no competition." Year after year they have gone on robbing the Government and extorting from the people millions upon millions. The rates of transportation levied by these vampires are frightful to contemplate, yet being but one line there is no possible redress, nor do they intend there shall be, if they can prevent it, for the next generation. For this deplorable state of things the Government is directly responsible; and it alone possesses the power to stop this diabolical monopoly and give relief to the people. Congress has but to speak the word, and forthwith the Texas Pacific will push itself along the thirty-second parallel toward San Diego, at the rate of a mile a day. From the hour favorable action is had rates on the monopolists' road will come down, a healthy competition will be assured, intercourse with the Pacific coast will be doubled, intervening wastes brightened up, dormant resources developed, and all the social and industrial elements of the great South and Southwest quickened into renewed activity and life. Here is what a leading California paper says of the matter:

"We are being devoured calmly, leisurely and systematically by a great national enterprise, which becomes every close corporation. There is no possible relief for us except in competition. This is the view of the case taken by all who are large enough to take in the whole country. Upon the question of constructing the Texas and Pacific Railroad there should be no division in Southern sentiment, while our Northern friends, as an act of sheer justice, ought to rally to its support. Its completion will be hailed with joy by the people of every section as affording the desideratum of safe and comfortable transit to and from the Pacific at a period when the Northern route is blockaded by deep snows and icy barriers, and at the same time, by healthy competition, reducing the present rate of transportation."

"A STOCKHOLDER" of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad writes to the New York *Times* that the people do not yet by any means comprehend the enormity of Governor TILDEN'S rascality in connection with his $284,000 grab of bonds of that road; but, he adds, if any justice can be had in the courts of this country, he will be made to disgorge as surely as he breathes. The St. Louis *Globe* says, pertinently enough, concerning the matter:

"The charges against him are plain, explicit and authoritative; the defense thus far has been vague, confused and has had the support of neither name nor authority to entitle it to acceptance. On so plain a question of facts the duty of Tilden is not to speak through the mouth-piece of a director, but to step forward and sign his name to what he says. The statement makes a very strong case against Mr. Tilden, but Mr. Tilden can either deny the facts or explain them. He can explain them, however, only in one way. If he wishes us to believe that the bonds were his as the reward for his travels and pleadings and labors in behalf of the railroad company, he must show the contract, written or implied, which authorized him to take them; if he wishes us to believe that they were his because he bought them with his own money, he must explain away a great many transactions in which he treated these bonds as belonging to the company. But he can not possibly prove that he earned the bonds, and that he bought them; and, as it would be absurd for long to put forward such a statement over his own name, he should not allow it to be made by those whom he permits to appear as his defenders, but who as yet were only the familiar aspect of the inevitable committee with the brush and bucket of whitewash."

It begins to look very much as though there would soon be another vacancy in the fast-lessening ranks of Democratic "reformers."

THE Kansas Senate has recently passed an act in reference to insurance companies doing business in that State, which, in common with the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, we think might well be adopted by other States, since it contains every principle of fairness and equity, affording to insurers and insured alike the protection and security to which they are equally entitled. The measure is as follows:

SEC. 1. All insurance policies, whether life, fire or accident, issued by any insurance company doing business in the State of Kansas upon property or upon the lives of persons in this State, shall have each limitation, condition, or restriction contained in it, whereby in any manner the contract of insurance is limited or conditioned, separately written or printed, or if printed it shall be printed in the same type as the largest type in the policy, except that in which the name of the company is printed, and no such limitation, condition, or restriction shall be binding on the insured unless it be separately stated or signed by the insured.

SEC. 2. No condition, limitation or restriction in any policy of insurance mentioned in Section 1 of this act shall be of any force or effect unless the event mentioned in it shall as a question of fact increase the risk or hazard.

SEC. 3. Where policies are made payable to others than the insured, no act of the insured after the delivery of the policy and after the assignment, or the name for the benefit of the other person shall forfeit or void it.

SEC. 4. No policy or insurance shall be voided for any fraudulent representations or for any breach of warranty on the part of the insured, unless within six months from the payment of the first premiums on such policies, the company issuing such policies shall tender to the insured the premiums so paid and demand a surrender of the policy.

THE battle for trade in New York city is now, according to the local papers, at its hottest. The hotels are crowded with drummers, and any reputable country merchant can have a dozen business cards thrust in his face before breakfast. Drumming for trade is pernicious and destructive to all engaged in it. The great houses, however, are simply bent on obtaining business, and care little for the welfare of their clerks so long as customers are obtained and goods are sold. The destruction of young men in the commercial houses of that city is said to be a fearful spectacle, and it is a part of the system, and that is the general answer to all remarks. It appears that the grand success of our great merchants, like that of all other conquerors, has been through a track strewn with the broken fortunes of the defeated. The result of this fierce competition reminds one of the conversation between SHAKESPEARE'S fishermen:

First Fisherman—Master, I marvel how the fishes do live in the sea.

Second Fisherman—Why, as men do on land, the great ones eat up the little ones.

Does it pay? Canada has an old-fashioned law prohibiting vessels to move on her canals during Sunday. From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night no vessel, Canadian or American, is permitted to move a yard. The crews of the fleets thus caught go off and carouse. There is much drunkenness, rows are frequent, and murders along the line of the canal are numerous.

A decision just rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Michigan to the effect that the letters patent issued to Albert S. Southworth for an improvement in plate-holders for cameras are void and of no effect, is worth half a million dollars to the photographers of this country.

On a careful examination of all the facts, experienced real estate men have come to the conclusion that property in Chicago has depreciated forty per cent., in New York thirty per cent., and in Boston twenty-five per cent.

A ROMANCE—PERHAPS.

An Elopement from Oil City—The Bride a Girl of Fourteen, and an Heiress.

From the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday we get the following particulars of Oil City's latest sensation:

Oil City has just developed another case of elopement, more remarkable in some respects than the noted Haldeman-Marston escapade. The story is as follows: During the winter a Brooklyn Miss, of fourteen years, named Frazier, has been visiting Oil City relatives, who board with a family named Whitfield, South Side. Miss Frazier is an orphan, described as comely and intelligent, though still wearing dress s of a length becoming to one of her years. When she will have attained her majority, she will inherit money and property to the extent of $50,000. In the family with whom she and her friends board is a son, aged twenty-four, who, after learning of her circumstances, and having the inside track as it were, won the affections of the child heiress, planned an elopement and marriage, which was clandestinely consumated last week. It is needless to say that the friends of Miss Frazier are much grieved at the *denouement*, and attach blame to themselves for not exercising a closer surveillance over their young visitor whose head was turned by the words and pleasing address of her wily suitor, who was engaged to a Miss Rivers, the day of the nuptials having been fixed, and the *trousseau* of the expectant bride made. Miss Rivers, learning that Whitfield had played her false, turned pale, placed her hand on her left side, closed her eyes and fell in a swoon. Very romantic. But she has recovered—will not pine away and die; on the contrary she has announced her intention to bring a suit for damages, and will no doubt exert herself to make a furnace on earth for Whitfield. That he is unprincipled, is illustrated in his treatment of Miss Rivers, and that he is a shrewd calculator may be inferred from the hand that he played with Mrs. Whitfield *nee* Miss Frazier. Such affairs have often occurred in the past, and are bound to be repeated so long as an arrow remains in Cupid's quiver.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Emma mine investigation is "irritering out."

The President has sold out his Chicago horse railroad stock.

Babcock has either a very weak head or a very wicked heart.

Mexico, having little else to exhibit, will send a pronunciamento to our Centennial.

Garibaldi has concluded to take that donation of $20,000. On account of the Tiber, you know.

Hop-Sing is a Chicago washee-washee Chinaman. He should be in the song-and dance business.

The foreign wine manufactures are taking steps to prevent an imitation of their wine in this country.

Goods from all sections of the country, under the head of American exhibits, are arriving at the Centennial.

It is now rumored that the United States House of Representatives will investigate all the reservoirs in the country.

The latest discovery in the vegetable world is an inconbustible tree found on an island of New Caledonia.

Four Democratic committee clerks at Washington have already been removed for cause. No investigations required.

A prominent Washington lawyer has been converted under the revival preaching of Hammond. Now for Congress.

Chicago is on the ragged edge of revolution. A vigilance committee or a provisional city government seems inevitable.

Some credit left yet. Ten millions of dollars were paid in London last month on account of new loans for American enterprises.

One of the strangest things in the world is that the average retail grocer has not yet discovered the fall in the prices of all kinds of produce.

The happy land of canine. A dog exhibition is to be inaugurated at the Centennial, and a large number of entries are already reported.

The rapid draining of thousands of acres of lands in Mississippi county, Arkansas, in consequence of the cut-off at the Devil's Elbow is reported.

A great gambling establishment is to be opened near the grounds of the National Exhibition. Bad—but will it be worse than Wall street?

American silver coin is becoming a nuisance in Canada, and merchants are sighing for deliverance from it. Don't they know our address?

The United States Supreme Court will hear no more arguments at this term, after April 22d, and will adjourn on the 3d of May till next October.

The Chinese of California have progressed so rapidly in American civilization that they now have a regularly organized society of Molly Maguires.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says, with fine unconscious satire, that Ben Hill's self-imposed mission in Congress is to set the South right before the world.

Growing. The exports from Norfolk, Virginia, for the first three months of 1876 aggregated $5,204,490, an increase over 1875 of $664,980 or over 26 per cent.

An aspiring orator at St. Louis has irrievably damaged his political prospects by alluding in a speech to several prominent citizens as his "tried friends."

New York proposes to organize and send to the Centennial a brigade of her surviving war veterans, each command clad in the uniform of its days of active service.

The Troy newspapers are wrathfully discussing the question whether Virgil wrote *Labor omnia vincit or vicit*. It threatens to create a schism among the iron moulders.

Extensive silver deposits have been discovered on the right bank of the Colorado river which promise to Texas an experience similar to that of Nevada and Montana.

Although men in nearly every other walk of life have been brought low, no newspaper correspondent has been caught in the drag-net of corruption at Washington thus far.

Three lakes in one county of Georgia have been emptied of their waters by subterranean passages during the last six months. What is the matter? Subterranean water-courses?

The New York *Herald* is prodding the Pope to appoint another American cardinal. The Pope should consider this matter carefully. Our people don't like the shadow of his toe.

There are in operation in Canada 4,483¼ miles of railway, which have been constructed at a cost of $299,782,557 61. The profit on this large amount of capital is only about 1½ per cent.

Large quantities of wheat in California have been destroyed by fish during the winter, owing to the submersion of the fields by high water, during which the fish fed on the tender grain roots.

The most considerate school board in the country is that of Boston, which has ordered that no session be held on very stormy days. The storm signal informs the pupils that school will not be kept that day.

PERSONAL.

The New York *Tribune* has broken with John Paul, its watering-place and European funny correspondent.

A dozen Turks from Jerusalem arrived in Philadelphia. They will have a bazaar in the Exhibition and will sell bits of the "true cross" to credulous Christians.

Tilden said to Mrs. Grant: "You have never been in Europe." The reply was: "No; not yet. But Mr. Grant will soon be spectacled and it is a part of the system."

Under a new law allowing women to vote for school officers in Minnesota, about two hundred and fifty of that sex went to the polls at a school election in Minneapolis last Tuesday. They were very courteously treated by the men in attendance and the ballot-boxes were decorated with flowers to celebrate the first exercise of their new political privileges.

Witnesses summoned to Washington from Florida, Alabama and other distant regions, by the Confederate smelling committees, are now in extreme destitution, and actually in pawn as their boarding houses. They can be seen in squads hawking about their witness certificates, for which they are offered fifty cents on the dollar.

Anna de Belocca, the Russian prima donna, who has just arrived in this country, is but twenty two years of age. Her father is an actual Imperial Councillor of State, and being possessed of an independent fortune, he has afforded his daughter every opportunity for the best education in her profession that money could buy. Her voice is a very rich and deep contralto, and is said by competent judges to be unequaled since Alboni's time.

Colonel Fred. Grant, who was ordered out to the frontier last week, is examining the country between Fort Randall and the mouth of White Earth river, with a view to the selection of a suitable location somewhere between the points named for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's bands of Indians, to which they will be removed from their present location as soon as the new place is decided upon and arrangements made for the change.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. Prepared by Rev. John McClintock, D.D., and James Strong, S.T.D. Vol. VI.—ME—NEV. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

No publication of the Harpers has been more strongly commended by us than this work of Drs. McClintock and Strong. Each volume of the six which have appeared at intervals maintain an unbroken unity as to the original scope of the work, and every paper is prepared to embrace the latest information possible to be obtained on the subjects of the respective volumes. It may be truthfully said that there is no work of the kind equal to this, and this fact should be borne in mind. Persons of limited means will find this Cyclopædia of special service. Carefully as the original plan of the work, as projected by the editors, was prepared, each volume passing through the press is corrected up to the latest moment. Dr. McClintock, the distinguished senior editor, before his death prepared largely for this Cyclopædia. Since his death, Dr. Strong has been in editorial charge, and he was delayed, owing to his absence in Europe and the East. It will, however, tend to increase its value in the estimation of Biblical students. The special contributors to this volume are designated by their initials, and are widely known for their excellent scholarship. Most of the denominations are represented in the list of contributors. To give some idea of the contents we append the following: Media, Mediation and, Mediator, Medicine, Memphis, Melita, Methodist Episcopal Church and its divisions, Moral Law, Moral Philosophy, Moral Sense, Moral Theology, Montenegro, Montanists, Montalembert, Monk and Monks, Monastery and Monasticism Mohammedanism, Missions, Moravian Brethren, Mormons, Moses, Music, Mysteries, Mystics, Neo-platonism, etc. We cannot commend too highly the Cyclopædia, as it is what it purports to be, and is without a peer. The small as well as large articles are prepared with great care, are accurate, showing superior scholarship. Nothing bearing upon the realm of Biblical, theological and ecclesiastical literature has been overlooked, and in all these is demonstrated superior culture and scholarship. It belongs, too, to that class of works that all ministers and Sunday school teachers should possess. We most heartily commend the work, and hope no well ordered library will be without it. Ministers, especially the younger portion, and Sunday school teachers will find the Cyclopædia a powerful help to understand the Scriptures, and it should be purchased by all who can afford to do so.

NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GENERAL EPISTLES OF JAMES, PETER, JOHN AND JUDE. By Rev. Albert Barnes, author of "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is scarcely necessary to commend this able and popular commentary, as it has had so wide a circulation. This revised edition is especially worthy, as it gives the fruits of Mr. Barnes' ripened experience and labors. A few additional pages to the book would make the average criticisms and explanations of one page to every verse. The style is direct, plain, and evinces the culture and rare discrimination of the author in the *role* commentator. Mr. Barnes carefully revised his works before his death, and they are now more popular than ever before.

PRAY FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT. By the Rev. William Scribner, author of "Pray for Young Children." Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. For sale by leading booksellers.

This most excellent treatise comprises two parts. 1. Why Christians should earnestly seek this priceless gift for themselves; 2. The Duty of asking the Holy Spirit for the Church of Christ and for this fallen world. The preliminary chapter presents in a clear and strong light the offices of the Holy Spirit in the work of redemption, then follows the reasons for seeking this divine power, and the duty for the sake of the church as well as fallen humanity. The truths are discussed in vigorous language, plain and pointed, and in a form to impress the reader and do good as well. It deserves a wide circulation.

HISTORICAL SCENES FROM THE OLD JESUIT MISSIONS. By the Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL. D., Member of the New York Historical Society. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. For sale by city book dealers.

The remarkable letters penned more than a century ago, making the groundwork of this interesting work, give some points in the history of our race which ought to inspire intense interest in the lives of ancient Jews. It presents the striking contrast of the worn-out civilization of the Eastern empires and the savage life of the wilderness. However much the reader may object to the course of Jesuits, there is much to admire in their heroic labors. Most of the fourteen chapters depict scenes ranging from 1702 to 1773, and one chapter is devoted to the "Trials of the Hudson Missionary, 1694." The volume is valuable on account of its historical scenes, and for the graphic account of the Jesuit fathers. Bishop Kip has performed his part well.

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DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from January 1, 1876.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.

F. M. LOVE.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION

The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, each of the members of the late firm are to be made with William Hodgson alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer accounts.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
WM. F. LANG. G. PEPPARD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm, will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

At Pittsburgh, the 4th day of April, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN SPEAR & CO., of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon their petition by the District Court of said District.

R. B. MOORE, Assignee,
Corner Eighth street and Duquesne Way,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly proven to

WALTER CHESS,
G. E. LUMAN, Administrators,
112 Water street.

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At 81, extra good value in Black Gros Grain Silks.
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At $1 75, choicest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, shades for Spring.
At $3 75 to $4 50, extra quality Black Dress Silks, Satin Check, Striped and Mourning Silks.
Light tints and shades for evening wear, very low.

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At 18½c and 25c, fine Black Alpacas.
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At 62½c and 75c, fine Black Figure Mohairs.
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At 50c, 62½c, 75c and 75c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 80c, 85c, 90c and $1, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
From $1 12½ upward, bargains in fine Cashmeres, Black Drap de Etes, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, &c., at very low prices.

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At 12½c, Sateen Striped Dress Goods, worth 31c.
At 12½c, a very fine line of New Spring Plaids.
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At 25c, large variety Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
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At 35c, New Fancy Plaid Delaines, extra good value.
At 37½c, all wool Centennial Plaids, late t novelty.
At 44c and 50c, New Spring Dress Goods, in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

At 12½c, good heavy Jeans, different colors.
At 25c, Blue

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1876.

There was a moderately active business transacted among the banks and financial institutions to-day. The improvement in mercantile activity is reflected in financial circles, but its influence has not been sufficient to produce marked changes. The demand for loans is not yet up to the supply, but the better outlook and more hopeful view of business which are generally accepted make lenders less anxious to find investments or rather less willing to accept low rates of interest rather than to keep their funds unemployed. As a consequence, discount rates are somewhat firmer, though not quotably advanced, and we do not hear so much of loans on collateral at 5@6 per cent as was done three or four weeks ago. Business prospects are certainly very much better than two or imposed of late. Whether the amelioration is permanent or not is a matter of conjecture alone, but the present good is sufficient change from a long experience of evil, to afford some ground for rejoicing. The Liberty street dealers in groceries, provisions and produce have done a very satisfactory trade during the past few days with a prospect of its continuance; along Wood street the jobbing branches of trade represented there seem to be actively employed, and while values are low and margins probably rather close, these facts have doubtless operated to increase the volume of trade. The Water street interests are not so active. Considerable coal has gone out during the last week, which will in time transfer no inconsiderable amount of funds from the down river cities to our banks. The glass houses have a fair volume of orders; and the iron houses, while they are working at low values, have remedied their condition in respect very materially of late. There are many discouraging elements yet to contend with, and it must be expected that the progress of our trade and manufacturing interests to a full prosperity must necessarily be very slow; but it is nevertheless true that the improvement of the past few weeks has more than surpassed general expectations.

There was not much news to report in the local stock circles. Exchange on New York was rather firm and ruled from par to 25c premium in bank settlements. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities yesterday: Savannah, unchanged; New Orleans, commercial, par and 1-32; bank, 1/16; Cincinnati, firm, 75c to $1 premium; Chicago, 25c premium, and St. Louis, 90c premium.

—We take the following memoranda of interest in financial matters from the Eastern papers:

A telegram from Washington states that in the suit of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in the United States Supreme Court to-day decided against the railroad company.

The result of the election for a committee of purchase and reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio road has resulted substantially in the almost unanimous assent of the boardholders and creditors to the plan.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says: In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday the case of Morton, Bliss & Co. against the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company came up for a final hearing. A decree of foreclosure was rendered, and the road and its appurtenances will be sold in sixty days.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the railroad meeting at Cincinnati Friday was to forward a scheme which, if carried out, will undoubtedly prove very disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of the West, namely, to pool all the Western roads on the same basis as the Eastern pool.

—The *Stockholder* of last week contains a sketch of the Merchan's' Bank, from which we select the following:

There were but two State banks and the Branch Bank of the United States in New York city when the Merchants' was chartered in 1803. It was no easy thing to obtain the charter. Two other institutions, the Bank of New York and the Manhattan Company, were of course opposed to creating a rival in their own pathway amidst the young commerce of New York. The Bank of New York was an institutions favored of the Federalists. Alexander Hamilton was a promoter of its interests, having been instrumental in obtaining its charter. The Manhattan Company was doing business under a charter drawn and obtained by Aaron Burr. The chief object of this company was to supply water to New York city—the tradition of this function is commemorated in the figure of Neptune over the door of its present banking house in Wall street; but a well drawn device of Burr's in the charter carried banking privileges as a subsidiary franchise, which in later years became the main one.

The establishment of the Merchants' Bank was promoted as a strictly commercial institution, as its name implies, and created as such, it has gone on for nigh three-quarters of a century in that straight line—a merchants' bank—and never swerved. The heart of has its clear course been made turbid by political influences. The Bank of New York, however, ran high at the time the charter was applied for, and we believe that it was three or four years before the Legislature was brought to pass the act which recognized its legal existence.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	113	113	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	....	....	....	118
5-20's, 1865	118	....	....	....	118
5-20's, 1865, new	118	....	....	....	118
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅜	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coup	121⅜	....	....	....	121⅜
5-20's, 1868, regi tered	123	....	....	....	123
5-20's, 1868, coup	123	....	....	....	123
10-40's	117⅜	....	....	....	117⅜
10-40's, coupons	117⅜	....	....	....	117⅜
Currency 6's	128½	....	....	....	128½
New 5 per cents	118½	....	....	....	118½
Western Union Tel	67⅛	66⅞	66¾	66¾	66¾
Quicksilver	17½	....	....	....	17½
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Panama	127	....	....	....	127
Adams Express	107	....	....	....	107
Wells-Fargo Express	88	....	....	....	88
American Express	60	....	....	....	60
United States Exp't	73½	....	72½	....	72
New York Central	112⅝	....	....	....	112⅝
Erie	18¼	....	....	....	18¼
Michigan Central	90	....	....	....	90
Michigan Southern	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96	96	....	96	96
Chicago & Northwestern	41⅝	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	82	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	106	105¾	105¾	106	106
St. Paul common	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	66¾	66¾	66¾	....	66¾
Wabash common	3	3	3	....	3
Fort Wayne	....	....	102⅝	....	102⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Union Pacific	....	....	64½	....	....
Harlem	132½	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	16	....	....	....	16
C. C. & I. C	4¾	....	4¾	....	4¾
Atlantic & Pacific, tel	18	....	....	....	18
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	104

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Money loaned at 5@6 per cent.; closed at 3 Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $400,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling steady at 487@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 112¾. Carrying rates 1@2¼ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds in fair demand. State securities dull. Stock speculation was marked by an increased activity in a few shares, although the general market was quiet. The feature of the day was Lake Shore, which was depressed by heavy sales. Pacific Mail and Michigan Central were weak, while Erie was strong and higher. Western Union declined at the opening to 65¾ on the announcement that the Atlantic and Pacific Company will hereafter make a charge for and deliver through the postoffice on the following morning between the principal towns and cities east of Chicago, twenty words for one-half price of a ten word day-message. The market was generally weak until near the close when there was a partial recovery with a better feeling. Lake Shore fell off to 58¾, selling finally at 59¾. Western Union rallied to 66¾. Transactions 193,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 64,000 Erie and 50,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	66	Rock Island	105¾
Quicksilver	17¼	St. Paul	40¾
Do. preferred	82½	Do. preferred	66¾
Pacific Mail	17⅝	Toledo & Wabash	3
Maripposa	7¾	Do. preferred	10½
Do. preferred	17½	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Ex	88¼	Do. preferred	16
American Ex	60¾	Chicago & Alton	103
U. S. Express	72	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	112⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	18¼	Delaware & Lack	113¼
Do. preferred	33	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Harlem	132	Missouri Pacific	14¾
Do. preferred	138	Atlantic & P. pref	34
Mich. Central	89½	Indiana Central	4½
Panama	127	Chicago, Bur. & Q	119
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	16
Illinois Central	98¾	Union Pacific stock	64
Cleveland & Pitts	96¾	Union Pac. bonds, 1895	103
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds, 1896	105
Do. preferred	82	Do. land grants	102
C. C. & I	4¾	Do. s. fund 6's	91½
N. J. Central	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	U. S. new 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's, registered	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	10-40's, coupons	117⅝
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	128½
5-20's, 1868	122½		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104	Tennessee, old	43
Virginia, new	34	Tennessee, new	40½
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, April 11.—5 P. M.—Another reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England will probably occur on Thursday. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 2@2¼ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000. Consols 94 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; do '68, 107¾. Illinois Central 102; Erie 16¾; do preferred 32.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes 66 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

BERLIN, April 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 4,145,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Gold 113¼—Sight ⅛ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 551.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 11, 1876.

There was considerable activity displayed in the leading merchandise branches to-day, and the tone of the market was on the whole quite satisfactory. Jobbing lines of business, as a rule, displayed the most briskness and more business was done among the produce and grocery houses than in the wholesale grain trade. The different lines of trade along Liberty, Wood and Water streets all showed a very satisfactory tone, however, so far as volume of business goes. Values still continue depressed upon the principal articles of manufacture of this city, which exercises an unfavorable influence on all business interests. The markets to-day presented no very important features of novel character. Grain and flour were reported without change, and steady. In produce, eggs were steady at the point reached the previous day, while butter was rather drooping and easy, as were potatoes also, though quotably unchanged. Provisions were easy, and, as foreshadowed in yesterday's report, lard was ¼c lower. In groceries, the firmness in sugars continued, with a range in market values of 5@5¾c, some houses quoting extra C's at 10c while others still sold at 9¾c. Other lines of business were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,882	Apples, bbls	30
Corn, bus	1,240	Cheese, lbs	97
Wheat, bus	720	Butter, pkgs	509
Barley, bus	4,030	Bacon, pcs	5,000
Oats, bus	2,235	Bacon, tcs	24
Potatoes, bus	2,635	Hay, bales	383

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—There is a steady jobbing demand and values are firm with light receipts. We quote at $5 25@5 50 per barrel for choice; prime $4 50@5 00 per barrel; mixed lots range from $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

BEANS—The demand is considerably improved and trade is active but at continued low prices. The stock in first hands is still large and a portion of it will probably be carried over the summer. We quote prime white navy at $1 10@1 12½ ₱ bushel in round lots; $1 15@1 20 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—There continues to be a free movement with a fair demand, but strictly choice Reserve butter in boxes. There is an easy tendency, however, on second qualities or tubs the movement is rather downward, a large lot on which 25c was asked yesterday, having gone at 23c to-day. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 33@33c ₱ lb; good to prime 30@32c; sweet dairy, fair to good grades except at heavily shaded prices, say 12@20c.

CIDER—There is a fair demand. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel; sweet cider in jobbing lots $8 00@12 00 ₱ barrel, with a sale of 10 barrels prime at $10 00.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 50@6 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—There was not much doing except in jobbing lines, which was steady at firm prices. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13¾@14c per ₱. EGGS—There was an easier feeling in the market to-day, and prices showed no disposition to go beyond 15c. Sales were made at 15c where the higher figure could not be secured, but 15c was regarded as the ruling market price for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Continued active and firm in a jobbing way for standard brands, with a moderately good business in small lots. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade on our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 @7 75 do; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. Jobbing rates are paid by the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 00@5 25; Minnesota $6 50@7 25; fancy St. Louis $ 25@ 8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red win er wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 5 pound packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; Rogers $7 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 1¼@1½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—There was considerable activity in the jobbing business from store, although the wholesale trade was entirely unchanged. Wheat was in good demand for prime grades. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 49@1 49; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 39@1 41; amber $1 39@1 39; No 2 red winter $1 34@1 40; low grades are still and neglected at $1 10@1 25; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn continued scarce, there being no shelled in market; while our quotations are not too high for spot corn, sales to arrive could not be made at those prices; car corn was offered to arrive in ten days at 54c. We quote shelled at 64@65c for yellow; 62@63c for high-mixed; 60@61c for low-mixed; prime car 57@58c for yellow. Oats were steady, with a fair supply and ordinary demand. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 49@51c; white co at 42@43; Western white 43@45c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Receipts are large, but are consigned to brewers directly. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 for two-rowed; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 82@85c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

MOLASSES—The demand is fairly active and values are steady, quoted at $1 10@1 15 per gallon jug; 95c@$1 05 per gallon in bbls. Maple sugar is in active demand at 12@12c per pound.

POTATOES—With liberal receipts and a steady inquiry, the market was active but showed a drooping tendency. We quote round lots at 33@35c; jobbing sales at 35@38c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 40c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 35c for Peerless. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Unreversed inactive and unsupply at easy prices. We quote at $10 00@10 25 in a jobbing way, and $9 00@9 00 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The jobbing transactions in provisions were moderately active to-day, but the feeling was easier, and as hinted at in our previous report there was a decided downward movement in lard, on which we reduce our quotations ¼c. Receipts were moderately liberal.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10¾@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13c; clear sides 14c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we note sugar cured at 13c. Sugar cured shoulders were in being quotable at 10¾@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easier and ¼c declined. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14½@14¾c; in half-barrels 15c; in buckets 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 17½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 17½c ₱ lb; in 1-lb caddies 18c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 17½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 18½c ₱ lb.

OIL CAKE—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 115@120c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Petroleum.

April 11.—A further decline was made in petroleum to-day under the pressure of a dull market and very slack demand. The market closed dull and weak in both branches.

CRUDE—The market to-day opened at the following: United and Conduit $1 99¾ bid; $1 99¾ asked; Union $1 98¾ bid; $1 95 asked. During the morning the market continued at these prices, but about noon, it became somewhat weaker, and in the afternoon the prices of the leading lines all closed at $1 92½@1 93¾. Later in the evening a few sales were made as low as $1 91¾. The tone of the market was dull—a dullness generally attributed to the indisposition of the exporters to buy, as there is nothing in the latest statistics of production to cause any apprehension for the future. We quote shipments at $2 10@2 11¼.

REFINED—The market was exceedingly dull in sympathy with crude and showed some weakness. Although quotations were nominally unchanged, values would probably be shaded 1-16@⅛c to secure business. We quote standard white at 11½@11¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12¼c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 14½@ 14¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14¾@14¾c for spot and early April. Baltimore rules at 14¾@14¾c for prompt and first half of thesmonth.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 11.—The *Derrick* says: The opening bids for United were $1 95¾, at which there were some sales; also, a few at $1 99¾. At the close $1 96¾ was bid for fresh and the same asked for old. Buyer the week was offered at $1 97½, and buyer the month at $2 00. Conduit was in demand at $1 97¾, with hardly any in the market. Shipment 2 13¾. Sales were 34,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—The *Herald* says: United at wells opened at $1 97¾, declined to $1 96¾, and closed at $1 96¾ bid. Pipeage paid certificates were 2 13¾, and Upper creek 2 12¾. Union and Pennsylvania transportation deliveries were quoted at $1 35. The closing quotations at nine P. M were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$1 96¾	$1 97¾
Union, at wells	1 95	1 95¾
Pennsylvania transportation	1 95¾	1 96¾
Pipeage paid certificates	2 13¾	2 14¾
Conduit, at wells	1 97¾	1 97¾
Grant, at wells	1 85	1 85¾
Reitel, at wells	1 85	1 85¾
Oil City	2 13¾	2 13¾
Lower creek	2 12¾	2 13¾
Upper creek	2 12¾	2 12¾

The total sales were 175,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 11, closing 10.—There was an exceptionally dull (eel n g; exporters are about out of the market and prices are a little easier. A sale of 1,000 barrels city naphtha was made on private terms. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾c and 11¾@12c in shipping order; refined at 11¾@12¾c; cases 18¾@20¾c; naphtha is quoted at 10¾c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 14¾c at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PARKERS, April 11.—Union at $1 87¾@1 93¾; United at $1 93¾@1 96¾; Pennsylvania at $2 12¾; outside lines at $1 83¾@1 85; market weak.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—Market opens firm and nominal at $2 10.

OIL CITY, April 11.—Market weak and dull at $1 97¾ bid; asked for United; no further transactions; immediate shipment nominally $2 13.

ROUSEVILLE, April 11.—Market quiet with no buyers; sellers holding for $2 15.

TIDIOUTE, April 11.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 12½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Market quiet standard white 14½c; crude 8c; cases 18¾c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 11.—Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Petroleum easier; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Refined petroleum 10¾ @12s; spirits do 9d.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Refined petroleum 31½ francs.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; standard white, 11½@; State test, 12½c for car lots, cash.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

April 11, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	962
W W Stevenson	Central Ref Co	801
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	479
J Bushnell	Liberty Oil Works	479
S Duncan	Citizens' Oil Works	472
W T Baum	Excelsior Oil Works	80
Total		3,276

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

April 11, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F & Co, Balto	1,795
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Balto	1,104
National O W	Paine, Ablett & T, Wash	80
Total		2,979

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 11, 1876.

State of the Market.

Notwithstanding the run of cattle has not been unusually heavy thus far, this week, the market rules slow, dull and draggy. But as prices have not yet been fully established we do not quote them lower, but the tendency is in that direction. When the full compliment of Eastern buyers are in attendance, as there will be by to-morrow morning, prices will be established and a better feeling in the market may be established. As matters now stand we omit quotations.

HOGS.

The run of hogs is fair and fully up to the demand. The asking and selling rates to-day were about the same as the rates on Saturday. The sales thus far have been comparatively light, buyers seemingly holding off in hopes of securing better terms. Whether they will get them will be determined to-morrow. Good hogs will go above the 5's.

SHEEP.

As we predicted, the sheep market is again active. The run is light, quality fair, and nearly all sold. At the Allegheny market yesterday the offerings were so few that a market could scarce be based upon them. Soon, if not already, the question of the quality of the fleece will have much to do with the price of sheep.

WEEKLY REPORT.

To-morrow the weekly report of sales by leading commission men for the week ending Wednesday, April 12th, will be given.

(By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 884 head; total for the week 6,992 head. Market slow; offerings generally poor; hardly a choice good steers to supply the demand; some of the best sold at 12¼c advance over last week; sales 75 cars.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head; total for the week 9,400 head. Market active; all offerings sold readily at 12¼@37½c advance; sales 6,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 300 head; total for the week 3,100 head. Market moderately active; supply light; Yorkers $6 00@6 15; heavy $5 80; extra selected $6 25.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3,300 head. Market dull and buyers holding off; prices nominally 10@15c lower; few extra $5 10 @5 50; shipping chiefly $4 25@4 75; butchers $3 00@3 50. Shipments 1,900 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market quiet but steady; common mixed $7 50@7 95; choice packing $8 00; shipping and packing $8 00@8 25; Philadelphias $8 25@9 00. Shipments 2,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market dull and nearly common $1 25@3 75; good to choice $5 00 @6 50; best $7 00@7 50.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1,534 head. Cattle trade quicker than for several weeks, with an advance equal to 25c; sales of choice at $5 00@5 50; extra $8 00 @5 50; first quality $7 00@7 25; second do $6 00 @6 75; third do $5 00@5 75.

Sheep and lambs — Receipts 4,719 head. There was a wide range on sheep; pelters sold less than $2 00 per head; prices steady on spring lambs; sales in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra $4 00@4 65.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Hogs quiet; shippers $7 25@7 50; packers $7 00@7 00.

Cattle—Steady; fair to choice native cows $3 50@4 00.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7 50@8 20; fair to medium heavy $8 35@8 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03@1 04; $1 04@1 04¼ seller May; $1 05¾ seller June; No. 3 do $1 03@1 03¾ seller May; 1 02¾ seller June; rejected 1 02@1 03. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40@40¼c seller May; 40¾ seller June. Oats firm; No. 2 30@30¾c seller May; 32¾c seller June; rejected 29c. Rye quiet at 63@66c. Barley steady; 86c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand; $22 10@22 12½ spot; $22 15@22 20 seller May; $22 60@22 65 seller June. Lard firm; 13.30@13.35c spot; 13.45@13.47½c seller May; 13.60 seller June. Bulk meats firm at 8¾@11c@12½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 91c.

FREIGHTS—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was rather excited, but closed steady; 1 cent 10½; corn firm and higher; 48½c May; 47½@ 47¾c June. Oats higher; 30½c April; 35½c May. Pork firmer; $22 75 May; $22 45 June. Lard 13.c May; 13.67½@13.70c June.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Flour more steady; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 60; common to good $5 00@5 30; fancy do $5 35@5 75; extra Ohio $5 00@5 75; choice do $5 75@7 75; extra Ohio $5 00@7 75; extra St. Louis $5 30@9 00. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4 20@5 00. Cornmeal firm at $2 70@3 25. Wheat firm; receipts 12,000 bushels; rejected spring $1 07@ 1 10; no grade do $1 03@1 04; No 3 spring $1 20; No 2 Milwaukee nominally $1 28@1 28. Rye firmer; Western 86c. Barley quiet; poor Canada 90c No. 2 bay $1 00. Malt firm. Corn better; 3c lower; receipts 19,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 71@72c; do steamer 72@c. Oats quiet; receipts 10,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 35@35c. Hay firm; shipping 75@80c. Hops quiet; eastern and Western 10@16c. Coffee quiet at 16@19c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice firm. Rosin dull at $1 80@1 85. Turpentine heavy at 38c. Eggs heavy; State and Pennsylvania 19½c. Pork dull and lower at $22 50. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet. Middles firm; long clear Western 12¼. Lard quiet at 13¾@14c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky nominally at 11@11 12.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts in 12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 29@1 30. Corn quiet at 50@53c. Oats dull at 41@42c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $22 50@22 75. Lard dull; steam 13¾@13¾c; kettle 14@14¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12¾c. Bacon dull at 10¾@12¾@13¾c. Whisky firm at $1 06.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red $1 30@1 30. Corn active and dull at 38@42c. Rye firm at 75c. Pork $22 50@ 23 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 11¾@12c. Lard dull; keg 13@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 06.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Flour firm; extra $4 25@4 50; high grades $5 50@6 50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1 50; amber $1 51@1 53. Rye $1@32c. Corn firmer; yellow 65c; sail 63½c. Oats moderately active at 45@51c. Barley better quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm at 12¾@14c. Eggs quiet; Western 19@20c.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 66@66¼c. Oats dull and unchanged. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions more active. Pork $23 00@23 25. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9c; clear rib 11@11¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 10½c; clear rib 13¼@13¾c. Butter unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Toledo White said $1 34½; $1 34 No. 1 white Michigan $1 27¾; No. 2 $1 15; extra white Michigan $1 36; No. 3 red $1 11. Corn quiet, high mixed 44c; low mixed 43c; sales 38c seller May 42c; seller June held at 45c; low mixed and no grade 33c. Oats firm; No 2 35½c. Rye 70c. Barley firm at 90c. Seeds—Prime clover $4 25@4 30; timothy $2 65@2 75; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 1 34; No. 2 spring $1 25; rejected $1 20; No. 3 unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed 48.. Oats dull; No. 2 28@28½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 91c. Rye firm; No. 1 fresh, 69½c.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45c. Oats at 32½c. Bulkmeats and bacon firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Wheat—Receipts for three days 13,000 quarters, including 7,000 American; 1s 10d for No. 2 red winter; 10s 10d@10s 9d; red spring 9s 9d@9s 10d. Flour 22s@24s. Corn 29s@29s 3d. Oats 30s@35s. Cheese 62s@. Lard 60s.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 1 34; No. 2 spring $1 25; rejected $1 20; No. 3 unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed 48.. Oats dull; No. 2 28@28½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 91c. Rye firm; No. 1 fresh, 69½c.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45c. Oats at 32½c. Bulkmeats and bacon firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Wheat quiet; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10@10½c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾@12c; middling to strict middling 12¾@13¼c; good middling to middling fair 13¾@14¼c.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Wool flat and prices weak and unsettled; no demand and light supply; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 45@46c; extra 44@45c; medium 40@42c; coarse 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 37½@40c; medium 40@42c; coarse 40@42c; unwashed, 26@32c; washed, 38@ 42c; do unwashed, 42@c; Canada combing 42c; fine unwashed delaine, 40@42c; fine and medium, unwashed, 33@35c; tub-washed 45@50c; extra and merino, pulled, 30@40c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 36@40c; Texas, fine and medium, 18@22c; coarse 17@19c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The packing trade was uniformly quiet, but the jobbing branches were more active. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Prints quiet. Arnold's fancy prints reduced to 6½c. Dress goods quiet. Woolen goods dull. Business will partially be suspended Thursday next in respect to the memory of the late A. T. Stewart.

Receipts of Ores and Pig Metal.

The following were the receipts of ores and pig metal by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, for the week ending April 6, 1876:

	Iron ore, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.	Lead, tons.	Zinc, tons.
St. Louis	....	300	10	....
Carondelet	1,650	....	....	160
Total	1,650	300	10	160
Previous week	870	280	120	90

—*St. Louis Republican.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 11, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WR. Ft.	In.	CHANGE DIREC. OR I Ft.	In.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Boonville	11	0	—0	4	W. Fair.
Brownsville	1	7	—0	6	S. W. Cloudy.
Brunswick	7	0	—0	4	.... Clear.
Cairo	2	0	—1	7	S. .... Clear.
Cincinnati	24	3	—0	3	S. W. Fair.
Confluence	2	6	—0	4	W. Cloudy.
Davenport	8	6	—0	4	S. Fair.
Dubuque	11	6	—0	9	S. E. Cloudy.
Evansville	21	4	—0	8	S. Cloudy.
Freeport	3	6	—0	3	S. W. Cloudy.
Helena	43	8	—0	1	S. E. Cloudy.
Hermann	10	6	—0	3	S. Clear.
Jeffn City	12	6	—0	3	S. W. Clear.
Kansas City	12	4	....	....	S. W. Clear.
Keokuk	11	0	—0	6	S. W. Fair.
Leavenwth	10	0	—0	4	S. W. Clear.
Le Claire	9	0	—0	4	S. W. Cloudy.
Lexington	8	6	—0	4	S. W. Cloudy.
Chattano'ga	6	11	—0	4	S. W. Cloudy.
Johnsonv'le	12	0	—0	3	S. W. Cloudy.
Louisville	10	1	....	....	S. Fair.
Marietta	11	2	—0	1	N. W. Light fleeting
Memphis	34	11	—0	3	S

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., April 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 12	40	32	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.95	70	32	.....	Calm.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.96	61	61	N.	Light.	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.908 Highest thermom....73
Mean thermom.... 58 Lowest thermom....38

Sargent Ahead on Time Locks.

See advertisement in another column.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Death Rate.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 58 deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday, April 8th, 1876. The principal causes of death were: consumption, 16; pneumonitis, 9; typhoid fever, 4; meningitis, 3, and small-pox and convulsions each 2. The cases of infectious diseases reported are small-pox, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 3. Total, 11.

A School Picture for the Centennial.

Professor Fulton, of the Hiland public school, has on exhibition among the papers prepared by his pupils for the Educational Department of the Centennial, a crayon sketch of the camp of the 155th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, during their sojourn at Camp Humphrey, near Falmouth, Virginia, in the winter of 1863, after the battle of Fredericksburg. It was copied from a lithograph of a drawing by Chas. F. McKenna, Esq., a member of Co. E, of that regiment, by Martin N. and John M. Lytle, pupils of the Hiland. The insignia of the corps, division, brigade and regiment, with the engagements, are attached to the drawing; and, as the correctness of the original was attested by General Humphrey, it is a picture especially interesting to the members of the regiment now in this city, as well as to those who served in regiments with which the 155th was associated in brigade or division organizations.

Runaway in Allegheny.

A pair of mules tried taking an excursion for their own benefit under adverse circumstances, yesterday. They were standing with one of those immense loads of empty kegs hitched behind them, at the barrel factory, on the railroad near Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday afternoon, when they were startled and started to run. Before the driver could get the lines they were under full headway, and he fell between the heels of the team and the wheels. He held on with admirable pluck, and in this condition was dragged down Irwin avenue to the railroad crossing and up Northern avenue. Some men at the crossing succeeded in stopping the animals and rescued the driver from his perilous position, in a somewhat bruised condition but fortunately not badly injured. Nail kegs were pretty plentifully strewn along the route. The driver repaired damages and resumed the journey. It was surprising to witness the time made by the animals under such handicapping.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, petition of assignees for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the case of Wm. Smith & Sons, an order was made for the private sale of Wm. Smith's interest in the Escanaba Furnace Company for $23,000.

In the matter of Frederick Altvater, bankrupt, assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

In the matter of Joseph J. Holden *et al.*, copartners as the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, Pa., bankrupts, D. W. Ames, Fred. Bates and Joseph J. Holden were discharged from all debts except such as are excepted in the act, it appearing that said three of the bankrupts conformed to their duty in all things.

In the matter of Joseph Hanlon, bankrupt, exceptions to the confirmation of the Register's report distributing liens. Argument by Mr. McCreery for and Mr. Robb against the same.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Christian Zuck vs. Beilstein, bill in equity previously reported. Preliminary injunction granted restraining the defendant from selling certain property, this injunction to continue until the futher order of court.

Birmingham Bottling House Company vs. Jonas G. Schademan, rule for judgment against garnishees made absolute, and judgment ordered to be entered for plaintiff against garnishee for twenty shares of stock in defendant company.

J. B. Clark vs. George M. Irwin, with notice to David King *et al.*, *terre tenants*. Verdict against George Irwin for $630 92, and verdict for defendants as to the rest.

William F. Lang, surviving partner of Watt, Lang & Co., vs. directors of Dunbar Iron Works. On trial.

A NATION TRUST CASE.

John H. Bailey, receiver of the Nation Trust Company, vs. Andrew McMasters. Action to recover $353 73, being the amount of an alleged overdraft. The suit was based upon a balance shown on defendant's pass-book. The defense set up was that the book was incorrect, and that instead of defendant owing the bank, the bank owes him $1,600. There were two entries—one dated October 10, 1872, for $225; and the other June 10, 1873, for $150—each of which, it is alleged, was increased $1,000 by adding a figure one at the left. The plaintiff claimed these were credits. The question was, whether these alterations were made. The court charged that as the book had been in the possession of the defendant for six months, it rested on him to show that the entries were correct, as he claimed. Hampton and Bailey for plaintiff. Barton for defendant. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Lappan vs. Beeson; Taylor vs. McMasters; Taylor vs. Calvert; Murray vs. Cunningham; Heckel vs. Mellon; Casey vs. White; Moore vs. Barr; Dunn vs. Neal; Galahue vs. Neal; Galahue vs. P., C. & St. L. R. R.; White vs. Smith; Gossweyler vs. Robb; Vetter vs. Brown; Black vs. Hildise Bund; Hunter vs. Wray; Stuten vs. Casey; Greenawalt vs. Sanderson.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Judge Ewing being quite sick, Judge White charged the jury in the case of Kroegher vs. The Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. The whole case was fully presented in points submitted, and these were affirmed or refused. The jury found for the plaintiff for $2,164 70, the full amount claimed. [The case is more fully stated elsewhere.]

Oliver C. House vs. Daniel Pierce. On trial.

Isaac M. Pennock, for use, vs. Stoinski. Prothonotary ordered to pay out money in accordance with the report of the auditor.

Annie Champ vs. John Born. Motion for a new trial made and reasons filed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Turner vs. Schermerhorn; Trousant vs. Gangwisch; Michael vs. McElroy; Michael vs. Hawkins; Sampson vs. Negley; Niccols vs. Johnson; Ewing vs. Rafferty; Hinghose vs. Reynolds; Jac vs. Einstein & Co.; Baer vs. Schlesser; Sweeny vs. Gibb; Bruce vs. Miller; Hierholzer, in trust, vs. Hanna.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

GUILTY BUT MISSING.

At the opening of court, the jury in the case of John A. Stroude, indicted for seduction, &c., on oath of Ella Crawford, was charged by Judge Kirkpatrick. The case has been on trial for several days, and on account of the previous good character of the parties involved, and the respectable connections of both the principals, it has attracted a good deal of attention. After the jury retired the defendant (who is under $1,500 bail) slipped out. The jury in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. After vain inquiries for Stroude, the judge ordered that his bail be forfeited, and a process issued to bring him here. Which means the penalty for seduction is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Albert Sadler, indicted for illegal liquor selling. *Nolle pros.* allowed.

Ruth Smith, indicted for assault and battery. *Nolle pros.* allowed.

James M. Callahan, indicted for larceny. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced one year to the penitentiary. John Sweeney, who was also indicted on the same charge, was acquitted.

Valentine Boot, indicted for larceny. Not guilty.

John Campbell and Eliza Campbell, indicted for forcible entry and detainer. Not guilty.

Joseph Starkey, indicted for larceny. Not guilty.

James Dunn, indicted for larceny. Jury out.

CHARLES EVANS was arrested on Liberty street last night, by officer Gallagher, as a suspicious character. He was lurking about a store near Tenth street.

THE INVESTIGATION.

A Brother of Robert Grier on the Stand —What Bob Said in One of His Letters—Trouble in the Committee, &c.

The House Committee resumed its sessions yesterday, present Messrs. Carson, Swan and Shidle.

James A. Grier, a brother of Robert J. the "missing cashier," was called. Witness knew that a statement was sent here of $11,000 raised in bonds; $6,000 of this was paid to Henry M. Long. In a letter written by Grier he stated that if Long and Smith & Son denied the statement sent here by him, and published January 7th, 1874, they had sworn falsely. Witness further stated that Grier was not in Canada at the time Livingston made his explorations, and was not within 500 miles of Coburg; the efforts to bring Bob back failed because the stockholders of the Nation Trust would not do what they promised. The friends of Grier wanted the stockholders to guarantee him protection if he would come back and tell the truth. Witness further said that his brother had been used by certain parties, who have sworn lies and would do so again if he were back.

Mr. Swan moved to strike out the testimony relative to Mr. Long and the Smiths, as it was mere hearsay and an unjust imputation. The motion was adopted.

The witness was further interrogated in regard to his brother's whereabouts, but he only answered that he would not say, or did not know where he was at present. Witness proposed to read that part of the letter from his brother in which he charged Mr. Long with getting some of the money, but Mr. Shidle and Mr. Swan objected to hearsay testimony—it was nothing more nor less than that—which was calculated to damage the reputation of worthy citizens.

Mr. Carson said a great deal of hearsay evidence had been admitted, and the committee ought to be consistent with itself.

Mr. Swan—If the committee intends to sit here for the purpose of listening to hearsay testimony, vilifying private character, I desire to say I am not with it.

Mr. Carson—Well, the letter can be produced and the committee can judge of its value.

Mr. Grier—I will produce it at two o'clock this afternoon. Won't show all the letter but will allow the committee to read that portion referring to what I have stated.

The witness was then allowed to retire.

THE EXTRADITION PAPERS.

The next witness called was Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, who testified that there was no unnecessary delay in procuring the extradition papers for the arrest of Grier. He also testified that the statement of Mr. McKelvy in regard to the failure of the negotiations for the return of Grier was substantially correct. They failed because of the quibblings on the part of Grier's brothers.

William J. Friday was next examined, but there was nothing new in his testimony.

Two or three other witnesses were called, but no one was any the wiser after hearing them.

Afternoon Session.

Dr. Davis was called and stated, in substance, that he was a Penn Avenue Commissioner; no bribe of any kind had ever been offered him in behalf of the Miller pavement; a party in Newark, N. J., approached him in the interest of the Board pavement. Witness never suspected that Dr. Marchand had been improperly influenced in favor of the Miller pavement. The check was in bad health, and could not appear before the committee.

BOB'S LETTER AGAIN.

James A. Grier was again recalled, and produced the letter previously referred to.

Messrs. Swan and Shidle examined the extract about Mr. Long and the Smiths, and stated that there was nothing in it but a vague charge made by Bob Grier against two reputable citizens.

Chairman Carson was determined to have the testimony go before the public, no matter who it hurt.

Messrs. Swan and Shidle asked the Chairman if he was going to overrule the committee?

The Chairman replied by asking the gentleman if they would take the responsibility of suppressing the testimony.

After a good deal of sparring, Judge Mellon was appealed to as to whether the letter was legal evidence.

Judge Mellon said it would not be admissible in a court of justice, but it could be offered and then ruled out—a little game the lawyers often resorted to. [Laughter.]

The Chair took the suggestion, and the witness read the following extract in support of his evidence at the morning session: "That statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and if Henry M. Long or Smith & Son swear it is not, they swear to a lie, and they know it."

On motion of Messrs. Swan and Shidle, the extract was stricken from the records and the reporters requested not to publish it in their reports.

Witness then proceeded to answer a number of questions relative to the whereabouts of his brother, and the probabilities of his coming back. He also stated that he had a letter written by Mr. Friday, while he was east, to his brother Bob, asking him to allow an overdraft of $20,000 on his (Friday's) account at the bank; could not tell how long this was before the bank closed. One of the reasons why Grier would not like to return was, because certain parties who had used him and the bank, had "gone back" on him. The witness evidently knows where his fugitive brother "has been," and probably could give a fair guess as to where he is now, but he won't tell.

James Gallagher, sworn—Know nothing about this matter and don't want to know anything; am not an uncle of Robert J. Grier, but am a distant relative.

J. B. Livingston, recalled—Did not state on my own knowledge about the meeting of the "ring" at Ardary's house; that was on the authority of Mr. Charles Gearing; was invited to a meeting at Armstrong's, when all the gentlemen were there, but nothing was said about water bonds while I was there. As to my being a director in the Consolidated Gas Company, they will be investigated in due time by the stockholders.

IS BOB IN SOUTH AMERICA?

Mr. J. H. Lindsay was recalled and stated that he heard from Grier in February last; the letter did not say where he was; it was postmarked "New York;" he might be in South America; do not believe he ever was in Canada; my idea is that he might be in South America.

Mr. Shidle—To whom did you send your replies?

A.—To a third party. He does not reside in this country. Would not like to tell his name.

C. Howard was recalled and denied that he was a party to the Stover meeting.

Adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

WHAT MR. LONG SAYS.

A friend of Hon. H. M. Long yesterday afternoon telegraphed the substance of Mr. Grier's statement to him at Harrisburg, and in reply received a telegram which reads as follows:

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1876.

Say to the committee that I never saw a water bond; never knew of their use in the Nation Trust Company; never got a cent directly or indirectly from Grier, and I denounce the statement of James Grier as an infamous falsehood—the outgrowth of long standing. I now *demand* a hearing before the committee.

HENRY M. LONG.

Mr. Gill's Compliments to Mr. Plummer.

Our readers have read the savage attack which Mr. Plummer made upon Rev. W. H. Gill, growing out of rumors published here to the effect that some of the Reform School investigators were "slightly crooked" in one or two particulars. Mr. Gill "comes back" at Plummer, in this way:

"As regards his accusation as to my motives in prosecuting the investigations, and the spirit in which it was carried on I pronounce it utterly, totally and meanly false, presented in points submitted, and these were affirmed or refused. The jury found for the plaintiff for $2,164 70, the full amount claimed. [The case is more fully stated elsewhere.]

Oliver C. House vs. Daniel Pierce. On trial.

Isaac M. Pennock, for use, vs. Stoinski. Prothonotary ordered to pay out money in accordance with the report of the auditor.

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Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

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At the opening of court, the jury in the case of John A. Stroude, indicted for seduction, &c., on oath of Ella Crawford, was charged by Judge Kirkpatrick. The case has been on trial for several days, and on account of the previous good character of the parties involved, and the respectable connections of both the principals, it has attracted a good deal of attention. After the jury retired the defendant (who is under $1,500 bail) slipped out. The jury in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. After vain inquiries for Stroude, the judge ordered that his bail be forfeited, and a process issued to bring him here. Which means the penalty for seduction is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

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John Campbell and Eliza Campbell, indicted for forcible entry and detainer. Not guilty.

Joseph Starkey, indicted for larceny. Not guilty.

James Dunn, indicted for larceny. Jury out.

CHARLES EVANS was arrested on Liberty street last night, by officer Gallagher, as a suspicious character. He was lurking about a store near Tenth street.

Fatal Accident.

About seven o'clock Monday evening an accident occurred on Penn avenue which resulted in the death of a young man named Charles Glover, aged twenty-one years, who resided at the corner of Penn avenue and Winebiddle street. He died, it appears, was on his way home when he was overtaken by Charley Armstrong, Jr., in a buggy, and at the request of Mr. Armstrong got in to ride to his home. Near the corner of Winebiddle avenue the horse took fright and ran off and Mr. Armstrong jumped out, escaping with slight bruises. Young Glover was thrown out and alighted on his head, producing concussion of the brain. He was carried to his home and Drs. Wilson, Ahl and Hamilton summoned, but nothing could be done for him, and yesterday morning at four o'clock he expired. Young Glover was employed at the steel works of Hussey, Wells & Co., in the Twelfth ward, and was a young man of excellent character. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury giving a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above.

ENOS DUNCAN was arrested last evening, by Officer Teeters, and locked up as a suspicious person. He was trying to sell a silver watch for $4 50. The timepiece was made by the Imperial Watch Company, Boston, and on the inside of the inner case are roughly scratched the initials, D. L. W. The accused will be examined this morning.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William G. Hawkins, Sr.

This aged and distinguished citizen died at his residence at Hawkins' station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning, at two o'clock, of the infirmities of age, having reached his seventy-eighth year. The deceased was, in early life, a resident of Greene county, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. He was a Democrat, and at an early age entered warmly into politics. He was elected to the Legislature, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1833 to 1833. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837. He was a candidate for Congress, with "Tariff Andy" Stewart as a competitor, and was defeated by a very small majority. He came to Pittsburgh about the year 1839, and was admitted to the bar; and was the oldest surviving member of the profession in this country. About the year 1855 he purchased the farm on which he has ever since resided—a period of forty years. He devoted most of his time to agricultural pursuits, but occasionally filled public positions, as duty and inclination seemed to require. He was one of the License Commissioners for Allegheny county, at a time when licenses were granted by a board of three citizens, instead of by the court. He was a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, against George R. Riddle, but he did not seek the office, and was undisappointed at his defeat. He served for a number of years as school director in Wilkins township, and we have the testimony of his venerable colleague on the board, James Kelly, Esq., that he was a most efficient and active worker. In every position in which he was placed, he endeavored to discharge his duties conscientiously and satisfactorily, and he has left behind him a stainless record. Mr. Hawkins was a man of dignified manner and commanding presence, and yet he was among the most approachable of men—pleasant in his intercourse, considerate of the amenities due to all classes, and warm and constant in his friendships. He was happy in his domestic relations, and ardently attached to his family. His estimable wife still survives him, and one of his sons fills the honored position of President Judge of the Orphans' Court of this county.

ACTION OF THE BAR.

At the opening of the Orphans' Court, yesterday morning, by request of the Judge, Hon. James P. Sterrett, of the Common Pleas, presided.

Immediately upon the opening of the Court, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., said: The occasion of your Honor's presence in this court and our appearance here is the death of Mr. William G. Hawkins, the father of the Judge of this court, which, I understand, occurred last night. It is associations and pleasing to the dean of a gentleman so eminent as Mr. Hawkins should be appropriately recognized by the members of this bar. Although Mr. Hawkins had for many years retired from the practice of his profession, yet we have all honored and respected him for his unsullied character, distinguished alike in his political life and his social relations. He has lived a long life as an honored member of the community, and out of respect to his memory I move a meeting of the bar to morrow morning at nine o'clock, hoping then to have something to say in common with my fellow members of the bar on the present occasion. Mr. Hawkins I remember since my very childhood. He came here to practice law, and had his office down on what is now called Sixth avenue, near the Allegheny bridge, over forty-five years ago. I remember very well his high character and the position he then held in my boyhood. My acquaintance has been kept up with him since, and my respect and esteem for the man has remained undiminished.

John H. Hampton, Esq., said that he esteemed Mr. Hawkins very highly; he had known him for many years. While at the bar he was a man well known for his learning and ability. In public life he was highly esteemed, and held the office of Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania for a number of years. He honored all the relations of life and sustained himself most nobly. He lived to a ripe old age, and has died honored and revered by the members of the bar, and by the community in which he lived.

S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., said that Colonel Hawkins had been his near neighbor for years. It had been his good fortune to be on terms of intimate friendship with him and his family. He knew nothing of Colonel Hawkins in his professional capacity, as he had retired from practice many years before his acquaintance with him. But in every other relation in life, as a man of culture, as a man of social qualities, as a man of kind heart, he knew not his superior, and very few as his equal were to be found. Colonel Hawkins highly appreciated social enjoyment, and especially the companionship of the young, and he was sure that his loss would be deeply and keenly felt among that class in his own neighborhood. At the contemplated meeting of the bar he had no doubt others would be sincerely and heartily paid to the virtues of the deceased.

Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., said: I think it was in the year 1828, if my recollection serves me, when I was but a lad, living upon my father's farm in Mifflin township, not more than two or three miles from Colonel Hawkins', I first saw him. Among the very many men I met at that age he made one of the strongest impressions upon me. That impression has been strengthened and confirmed since my more intimate acquaintance with him. I know of but few men, indeed if any, who exhibit greater common sense, greater integrity of thought and purpose and act than Colonel Hawkins. A man who cared little for the applause of the world, he paid attention to his business, and was a man of exceedingly eminent moral character, without any of that cant which sometimes accompanies what would be termed religious character. He was a man whose epitaph might well be described in the language of Sallust, *Esse quam videri*. He was what other men desired to appear to be.

Judge Sterrett said: I can most heartily respond to what has been so well and appropriately said by the gentlemen present in regard to the character and personal worth of Colonel Hawkins. It was my good fortune to make his acquaintance very soon after coming to Pittsburgh, twenty-five years ago, and I have enjoyed his acquaintance and personal friendship ever since, and I can assure you that I prized the personal friendship of no one more highly than that of Colonel Hawkins. I believe that before he retired from the active pursuit of his profession, and also at the time of his death, he was the oldest member of this bar. There is no one living who had been admitted to this bar earlier than he. The court will now be adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Colonel Hawkins, and the proper minutes will be entered upon the records of this court.

The announcement of the funeral of Colonel Hawkins will be found in another column.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Tightening in a Little on Insurance Companies.

A case of considerable interest to insurance companies and policy holders was decided in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday—that of W. C. Kroegher vs. the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company—being an action to recover on a policy covering the stock in a country store near Green Valley, Lawrence county, destroyed by fire. The claim was resisted on the ground that the plaintiff had not furnished the preliminary proof of loss, as required by the terms of the policy; and on the further ground that the store contained carbon oil—there being a printed condition in the policy that if the assured kept petroleum, or any of its products, on the premises, without having that fact stated in the policy itself, the policy should be void. As to the question of the sufficiency of the preliminary proofs furnished, considerable testimony was offered by plaintiff going to show that defendants had waived strict compliance with the terms of the policy. As to whether there had been a waiver, and as to whether or not proofs furnished were as particular as the nature of the case admitted of, were questions the Court submitted to the jury. As to having carbon oil on the premises, the plaintiff sought to evade the force of the condition in the policy by showing that the solicitor, he shall report to the assured the policy to be issued, had examined the premises before its issue, and had full knowledge that carbon oil was included in the stock of merchandise on which the policy issued. The plaintiff contended, also, that the knowledge of the agent, on this subject, was the knowledge of the company, and furthermore, that the phrase, "stock of merchandise" covered whatever it was usual or customary to have as merchandise in a store of the character kept by plaintiff, notwithstanding the printed condition in the policy. The company claimed that even if the party who acted as solicitor had such knowledge, it was not knowledge of the company, because there was a further printed condition in the policy to the effect that it constituted part of the contract that if any other party than the assured procured the policy to be issued, such party should be considered the agent of the assured and not of the company, under any circumstances whatever. In answer to points submitted by plaintiff's counsel, the Court charged the jury that if they believed, from the evidence, that carbon oil constituted a part of the stock of merchandise usually kept in stores like that of the plaintiff, it must be intended that it was included in the policy issued, notwithstanding the printed condition. The Court further charged, in answer to points by plaintiff's counsel, that it is not competent for an insurance company to send out its paid agents to secure risks and then by a condition in its own policy, make its agent the agent of the assured, when, in point of fact, he was not. Under these instructions the jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $2,164 70. It will be observed that there are two or three very nice legal points in this case, and they were fought over at great length, with the display of a good degree of skill and ability. The company was represented by Thomas M. Marshall and John S. Robb, and the plaintiff by John Dalzelland T. M. Bayne.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting—Board of Managers Elected—Reports of Officers, &c., &c.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday, Wm. Thaw, Esq., presiding, and Mr. Wm. P. Shinn acting as Secretary.

The annual report of the managers, for 1875, was presented, but the reading thereof was dispensed with. From the report we extract as follows:

EARNINGS.	1875.	1874.
From freight	$1,895,207 20	$1,825,566 27
From passengers	421,764 47	508,166 36
From express	17,750 59	14,040 36
From mail	25,292 71	11,280 35
From rents	4,835 54	5,565 12
From miscellaneous	34,789 97	27,179 74
Total	$2,399,628 48	$2,389,166 43

Showing an increase of $10,166 43.

The following explanation of the decrease in passenger receipts ($85,355 79) is given: "This result is attributable in part to the low prices at which crude oil ruled during the year, which discouraged advenures in that line, but perhaps more largely to the fact that few persons had, during the past year, any surplus income, and traveling was a luxury that had to be dispensed with."

At the same time the freight earnings increased $71,900 93, or $393,100 over those of 1874.

The total expenses of the road for 1875 were $1,414,996 35, against $1,470,784 73, being a decrease of $55,788 38.

The net earnings for the year were $934,642 15, an increase over 1874 of $65,954 86.

The percentage of expenses shows a decrease of 1 and 85 100 per cent. over 1874.

THE COMPANY'S ASSETS.

The value of the entire lines and equipment is placed at $23,837,693 79, available assets, including shops, materials, cash in hand and balances due from agents and individuals, $469,703 57.

Added to the above are:

Balance due from O. C. & A. R. R. (in bonds)	$ 158,511 21
Claims in suit	408,932 47
Balance likely to be charged to construction	26,784 64
Cost of Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R. (43 miles)	501,634 56
Pittsburgh stock in O. C. and A. R. R. Co. (41,000 shares)	1,092,250 00
Cost of stock in Brady's Bend Bridge Company	30 000 00
Balance of income account (profit and loss)	661,597 47
Total assets	$27,737,697 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 2,166,900 00
Funded debt	17,382,600 00
Increased bonds	5,403,000 00
Rail and railroad companies on current account	133,039 34
Account and bills payable	398,418 56
Amount of coupons advanced for P. R. R.	1,049,685 00
Interest accrued, due January and April, 1876	441,579 28
Suspended debt	678,140 52
Total	$27,737,697 67

SUSPENDED DEBT.

Total cost of road up to December 31, 1875, is given at $32,831,683 79.

The settlement of the suspended debt has been made by most of the creditors on the terms of the composition in bankruptcy. The amount remaining unsettled with the close of 1875 being $676,140 52. Of this, $111,895 22 is secured debt incurred for the purchase of the B., C. and P. R. R. The income bonds issued December 1, 1875, on account of suspended debt and interest amount to $5,403,900. Contributions by the P. R. R., P. and E. and Northern Central companies in payment of the deficit in the company's earnings, of the amount needed to pay interest on the income bonds, under the terms of the contract of February 15, 1875, were $681 89; interest on the income bonds held by individuals, has been paid in cash as due; that to the railroads, in bonds. The report then alludes to the sale of the Allegheny River road, and the Buffalo, Corry ank Pittsburgh roads, in which the Allegheny Valley Railroad owns controlling interests. The report concludes by remarking that the present condition of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is better than for years before, and that its operations have been carried on without a serious accident during the year, not a single passenger having been killed or injured during 1875.

BOARD OF MANAGERS ELECTED.

An election was held for a Board of Managers, with the following result: John Scott, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; George R. Roberts, Philadelphia; William M. Lyon, D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; S. M. Fulton, Philadelphia; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Henry M. Phillips, Philadelphia; A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Committee Reports—The High School Trouble—No Vacation on Good Friday.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held last evening, President Nobbs in the chair.

The resignation of A. A. Gutman as a member of the Board was read and accepted, and Mr. Taylor presenting his certificate of election as the successor of Mr. Gutman, he was admitted to a seat.

City Superintendant Luckey made his report for March, showing a decrease in enrolment, as compared with that for February, of 124. The increase of over the enrollment of March, 1875, is 1,182. The total number of pupils enrolled is 17,216.

The Secretary reported as follows, for the last month:

Warrants drawn for salaries	$27,545 56
Warrants drawn for bills	909 91
Total	$28,456 62

Levies of ward or district taxes since last report: South ½ mill; Third Stevens, 1 mill; Colfax, ¼ mill; Forbes, ¾ mill; Knox, 4¼ mills; North, ½ mill; Humboldt, 2¾ mills; Franklin, ½ mill; Howard, 2 mills; Grant, 1-12 mill; Washington, 3 mills; Franklin, ½ mill; Morse, 2½ mills; Birmingham, 1 mill; Springfield, ½ mills; Pendleton, ¼ mill; Ward, 4 mills; Lawrence, 2 mills; Allen, 3½ mills. The report was received and filed.

Dr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the enrolling for the last month at 491; males, 256; females, 235. The gift of a fine painting from Mr. George Hetzel is acknowledged with thanks.

Other committees reported as follows: On Mute School—Election of T. W. Shaw as chairman; Legislation—T. J. Craig elected chairman; Music—T. J. Craig, chairman; Evening Schools—Geo. McKee, chairman; Teachers and Salaries—Alex. Pitcairn, chairman; Finance—M. V. Rankin, chairman. The latter report shows a balance in the treasury April 11, 1876, of $76,297 05. A reduction of ten per cent on the salaries of principals and teachers is recommended. The receipts for the ensuing year are estimated at $336,908 06; the expenditures, $345,351 88; leaving a deficit June 30, 1877, of $8,932 82.

The reports were all received and filed. The recommendation of the Finance Committee in relation to a reduction of salaries was negatived.

The Board fixed the tax levy at 13½ mills on the county valuation, a reduction of 1-12 of a mill from last year's rate.

The report of the Committee on High School was read by the Secretary, embracing the following:

Resolved, That applicants for admission to the Commercial Department shall be examined in arithmetic, orthography, grammar, geography and history, in order to entitle them to admission, and shall make a general average of 75 per cent., and not fall below 40 per cent. on any study.

On motion, geography and history were stricken out and the general average of per centage fixed at 70, with which amendments the resolution was adopted.

The same committee submitted a report of the investigation of the Commercial Department of the High School, which has appeared in these columns. The committee recommend the following as a compromise:

The Professor of Commercial Science shall have the right to inspect the underinstruction, and the work of pupils in the Commercial Department, and from time to time to give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department; and in case any radical defects shall in the opinion of the New York Professor, be found, to the Principal of the High School, and under his direction take efficient measures to correct the same.

Mr. McEwen offered the following substitute:

The Professor of Commercial Science shall have charge of the Commercial Department, and supervise the instruction and work of the pupils therein, and from time to time give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department, for the success of which he shall be held responsible, under the general management of the Principal of the High School.

Mr. Schneider moved to strike out the words in the substitute, "have charge of the Commercial Department, and"—

The amendment gave rise to a lengthy discussion, at the close of which the yeas and nays were called, resulting—yeas, 11; nays, 17. So the amendment was rejected.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of Mr. Ewen's substitute, resulting—yeas, 18; nays, 10. So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Craig moved that the schools have a vacation on Good Friday. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Lewis.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

This committee met last evening, but the business transacted was not important. The bonds of the designated depositories were presented and referred to the City Solicitor. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Golden, Bayne and Drum, was appointed, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to examine the act of Assembly relating to the equalization of taxes.

THE alarm of fire about three o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a small blaze in the roof of Chambers' glass house, corner of Seventh and Carson streets, South Side. The damage was light.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Trustees and Contributors—Official Reports—Election of Officers, &c., &c.

The trustees and contributors to the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary held their tenth annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hospital building, on Second avenue.

The meeting was called to order by Maj. Wm. Frew, President, and after devotional exercises, Dr. J. C. Burgher, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the annual report of the committee, which was approved. The report commends the general management of the hospital for its economy and efficiency. The total expenses for the year ending March 31st ult., were $7,723 41. The total income for the same period, including a temporary loan of $2,000 and balance in the treasury April 1st, 1875, amounting to $175 05, was $8,774 09. The total disbursements $8,539 87, leaving a balance in the treasury on April 1st, 1876, of $234 32.

The current expenses for the fiscal year just entered upon are estimated at $8,000. The current debt of the hospital, deducting the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, is $2,821 13, being an increase of $1,000 during the year.

The Legislative Committee on Appropriations has recommended an appropriation for the institution, and it is confidently expected that their recommendation will be approved.

The Medical Board and Dispensary Staff are thanked for the faithfulness and ability with which they have discharged their duties, and acknowledgments are made of favors at the hands of the Ladies' Hospital Association, the Fruit and Flower Mission, New York city, &c.

George W. Backofen, Esq., Treasurer, also read a detailed report of expenses and receipts, the totals of which are given in the report above.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, Secretary of the Medical Board, next read the report of that body. The report refers to the steady increase in usefulness of the institution since its establishment in 1856. Up to the present time 58,823 poor people have been treated gratuitously. Last year 316 cases were treated, of which number seventy-three were pay and 243 were charity patients. The average number of patients under daily treatment was about twenty-four, and the average time each patient remained was twenty seven days. Of the ..... obtaining one patient 8.753 days. Of the patients 187 were men and boys; 129 were women and girls. The dispensary staff issued 13,667 prescriptions, including 6,624 visits made to patients unable to come to the dispensary.

The mortality during the year was 16. Of the deaths 4 were from consumption, while 7 were the subjects of chronic and incurable diseases. We have no desire to speak boastingly of the success that has attended the ministrations of the medical officers of the hospital, yet we cannot refrain from referring with grateful hearts to the small rate of mortality which has characterized the institution in this first decade of its history.

TRUSTEES ELECTED.

Mr. James Irwin was elected a trustee for the unexpired term of W. K. Nimick, deceased, and the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing three years: Messrs. J. F. Cooper, John Fleming, O. Metcalf, D. H. Frolich, Wm. Crawford, Jr., T. B. Young, Edwin Miles and C. W. Robb.

Addresses were then made by President Frew and Rev. J. S. Kelsey, when the meeting adjourned.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Trustees immediately organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Wm. Frew; Vice Presidents, Geo. Bingham and M. K. Moorhead; Treasurer, Geo. W. Backofen; Secretary, J. H. McClelland, M. D.; Librarian, Wm. A. Herron; Solicitor, Chas. W. Robb, Esq.

Executive Committee—J. C. Burgher, M. D.; Wm. T. Shannon, Geo. Porter, Wm. Craw